TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Bright periods. Temp. 70-46 (21-8). Tomorrow showers. Yesterday's temp. 68-46 (20-8). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 70-50 (21-10). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 68-50 (20-10). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. 82-57 (28-14). NEW YORK: Rain and fog. Temp. 77-73 (25-23). Yesterday's temp. 77-73 (25-23).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Belgium 10 B.F. | Luxembourg 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) 9 P | Morocco 1.20 Dh.
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No. 27,576 ** PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1971 Established 1887

Thieu Will Quit If He Fails to Get Half of the Vote

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu officially opened his unopposed presidential campaign last night by saying that he would resign from office if he received less than 50 percent of the votes cast on Oct. 3.

The voters who opposed him, he said in a television speech, could cast "irregular" ballots, which would then be counted as votes of no-confidence.

But Mr. Thieu did not explain to the South Vietnamese how they could render their ballots irregular.

Other officials have said, however, that voters who want to show their unhappiness with the Thieu government could do so only by mutilating the ballots or throwing them away, as provided in the election law. A vote is legally regarded as irregular or void, for example, if a voter merely puts an empty envelope in the ballot box after tossing away the ballot itself.

"As I want everything to be clear-cut," Mr. Thieu said, "I will consider an irregular ballot as a ballot expressing non-confidence. Therefore, at the counting of the votes, I will consider all regular ballots as expressing confidence and all irregular ballots as expressing non-confidence. This will be a clear way for me to assess your confidence or non-confidence."

This will not be a distinction easy to understand for most South Vietnamese, who are relative newcomers to the election process.

Accordingly, most observers and diplomats expect Mr. Thieu to have no trouble in meeting the percentage goal and gaining another four-year term.

[A score of South Vietnamese students firebombed cars and splashed red paint on the wall surrounding the U.S. Embassy today in renewed anti-American, anti-government activity in the capital, United Press International reported.

Associated Press.

President Thieu of South Vietnam waves as he leaves Saigon TV studio Saturday.

[Saigon police this morning seized two banners the youths were waving in front of the embassy, but the young men escaped. The tires of three cars were destroyed before embassy guards put out the flames, UPI said.

[The banners seized said "Down with Nguyen Van Thieu, the puppet who sells his country."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Burial Today Without Fanfare

News of Death of Khrushchev Given to Russians 2 Days Late

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Monday, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Soviet authorities this morning broke their silence and announced "with sorrow" the death Saturday of former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, 77, who will be buried without full state honors later today.

A brief obituary in Pravda, the Communist party paper, avoided any praise of the man who had dominated Soviet political life for 11 years before he was ousted by the current Kremlin leaders in 1964 and relegated to obscurity and disgrace in his own country.

The announcement, made public by Tass, the Soviet press agency, a few hours before Pravda was to be distributed, said:

"The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. announce with sorrow that on Sept. 11, 1971, after a severe and long illness, the former first secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, special pensioner Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, died in his 78th year."

No Personal Signatures

It was signed by the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers, and not by any of his currently powerful, former Kremlin colleagues, such as Leonid I. Brezhnev, Alexei N. Kosygin, or Nikolai V. Podgorny, personally, as official obituaries usually are listed.

Nor was the time of his funeral or any information about it provided the Soviet people as is the case in funerals accorded high leaders who are given full state honors. Mr. Khrushchev will be buried in the Novodevichye Monastery cemetery in Moscow, a final resing place for many Russian notables, but a notch below the Kremlin wall, where all other top party leaders have ben interred.

Moreover, reflecting the refusal of the Kremlin leaders to end Mr. Khrushchev's political disgrace, there will be no public funeral ceremonies. His family has told Western correspondents that farewell remarks will be made at the Kremlin Hospital in the Kuntsevo section of Moscow, where he died from a heart attack.

Associated Press.

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev

The Pravda announcement, which will probably be read over the radio this morning, was the first official word to the Soviet people about the death of the colorful Mr. Khrushchev, who achieved significant popularity for his anti-Stalin campaign and his promises of peace and prosperity, but who was scorned by many—in his last years as leader—for his inefficient economic policies and his crude public behavior.

Western newsmen had learned of his death soon after it had occurred, and foreign radio stations have broadcast the news to the Soviet Union without letup for the last two days. But this did not push the authorities into making an early announcement. Western diplomats believed that the exact wording of the obituary was such a sensitive task that it probably required Politburo approval. And since the top leaders were scattered in different areas over the weekend, it probably took time to get a consensus on how to treat Mr. Khrushchev's death.

Although many Russians are known to listen to foreign broadcasts, interviews on the Moscow streets yesterday produced virtually no one who knew of Mr. Khrushchev's death. And when informed about it, people from all walks of life, and all age groups, seemed to share a mutual indifference.

"He was an old man. He did some good things. But he made many mistakes," one art student said. "I am not interested in politics. What can I say?" said a long-haired youth.

"Some people will say that he was stupid. Some will say he was a good man. But he was retired so what does it matter?" said a female ice-cream vendor.

In the Novodevichye cemetery are the graves of such famous Russian writers as Vladimir Mayakovsky, Alexei Tolstoy and Nikolai Ostrovsky and of public figures like former Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov. The families of Kremlin leaders are also here—Nadezhda Alliluyeva, the wife of Stalin, as well as the wife of Premier Kosygin are buried in Novodevichye.

But the refusal of authorities to allow Mr. Khrushchev to have a Red Square funeral ceremony with burial in the Kremlin wall breaks with a time-honored tradition. Just last December, Nikolai M. Shvernik, who was a much less important figure than Mr. Khrushchev, received full honors and his ashes were placed in the Kremlin wall. Many military men, some of whose abilities were questionable, have also been given the Kremlin wall honor.

It is assumed here in diplo-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

With No Preconditions

Dublin Agrees to Tripartite Talks

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 (NYT).—ish Premier Jack Lynch said st night that he would ac- pt the British invitation to ld tripartite talks with Prime nister Edward Heath and Brian ulkner, the prime minister of rthern Ireland, "without pre- ditions."

n a statement issued in Dublin by the Irish Embassy in Lon- , Mr. Lynch said: "I am con- nt that the Irish public will port me in this decision.

intend to continue to do all lies in my power to bring it conditions in the North ch might open a door to ease- t of fear and distrust," he .

e talks are expected to be the week after next, proba- at 10 Downing Street, London lence of the British prime ister, or at Chequers, his country residence northwest of London.

The prime ministers of the Irish Republic and of Northern Ireland have met on a few occasions. But this will be the first meeting they have ever had together with a British prime minister.

"We all realize," Mr. Lynch's statement said, "that death, injury and destruction in the North harm the nation and deepen divisions among the Irish people."

Premier Lynch emphasized that the aspirations of the people in the South for the unity of Ireland by agreement and through peaceful means represented "no threat to the legitimate demands of the Northern majority."

Spokesmen for the opposition Fine Gael and Labor parties here welcomed the talks.

But reports from Belfast spoke of mixed reactions there.

Paddy Devlin, a leading member of the Social Democratic and Labor party, commented:

"As far as we are concerned, there will be no talks with either [Reginald] Maudling [British home secretary] or Heath or Faulkner until such time as every man interned has been released.

"It is our fight, our problem, and the peace of Northern Ireland will be settled by ourselves without outside interference."

The idea of holding such tripartite talks has also been opposed by hardliners among the ruling Unionist party in Northern Ireland. They contend that the internal affairs of Northern Ireland are no concern of the South and that Mr. Lynch has no right to champion the cause of the Roman Catholic minority in the North.

Strong Faulkner Stand

BELFAST, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Faulkner said today that he had agreed to the tripartite talks as a chance to tell Mr. Lynch "face-to-face that Northern Ireland will not be coerced" and its constitutional ties with Britain will not be weakened.

Mr. Faulkner said he would tell Mr. Lynch that "the real grievances in Ulster today are the grievances of responsible people shot at, bombed, intimidated and threatened—and we look to him to play the role of the responsible statesman."

Mr. Faulkner and British leaders want Mr. Lynch to crack down on the IRA in the Irish Republic. They say that the republic is the main source of weaponry used by guerrillas in their campaign to drive Britain from the predominantly Protestant North.

ed to Pull Down Power Pylon

RA Suspect Electrocutes Self Near Belfast, 3 Others Seized

BELFAST, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A spected member of the outlaw- Irish Republican Army elec- cuted himself today while at- mpting to pull down a power tion damaged in an earlier IRA ike, police said.

Three other IRA suspects suf- ed burns in the accident. One s hospitalized and the others re detained by the police for estioning after hospital treat- nt.

ames Burt, 29, died from the ck of high-voltage electricity he and the three others used es to try to pull down the 75- steel pylon on Belfast's hern outskirts, police said.

e police said the four men believed to have been onsible for a bombing strike he pylon early yesterday that ked out part of Belfast.

t appears they returned to sh the job and had bad luck," olice official said.

e hospitalized man was iden- d as Patrick Cooke, 25, and others as Seamus Fitzsim- s, 28, and Brendan Hall, 27.

Londonderry, mobs attacked British Army posts after the al of a 3-year-old Roman olic boy who was fatally in- by an army vehicle.

Armored Car Trapped

e crowd of 300 trapped an red car in a street by drag- automobiles to form bar- es and smashed its hield with rocks. The car's crew replied with CS nausea nd rubber bullets and finally ed their vehicle through a en and down an embankment cape, the army said.

e funeral of Gary Gormley, led by an armored personnel er Thursday night, passed efully. But as thousands of rners streamed from the Lon- erry city cemetery, crowds ned two army posts.

out 400 youths tried to rip down the fence of the Bligh's Lane post, an army spokesman said. Troops fired more than 30 canisters of CS gas to drive them back.

During later trouble in Londonderry troops opened fire on a man who threw a bomb at an armored personnel carrier after several shots were fired from a milling crowd. Neither the bomb nor shots caused casualties, an army spokesman said.

Rioting also erupted in Belfast after a rally protesting the internment without trial of suspected IRA members. About 600 youths leaving the rally staged a rock-throwing attack on the police station in the Catholic Andersontown district. In the Ardoyne district, Catholic and Protestant crowds traded rock barrages.

Troops eventually dispersed the rock-throwers in the Andersontown district with barrages of rubber bullets and gas. Later soldiers patrolling a Catholic strip of Crumlin Road came under fire and a bomb was thrown from a car but no one was hurt, the army said.

Explosions damaged a pub, the tavern annex of the Wellington Park Hotel, and a fish-and-chips shop in the Ardoyne district. The army said two persons wer injured in the fish-and-chips shop.

At the anti-internment rally, rights crusader Bernadette Devlin denounced Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch. The fiery Miss Devlin said Mr. Lynch supported "British imperialism" and "does not speak for us." She said there could be no talks between Northern Ireland's minority and the British and Northern Irish governments until all internees were released.

Northern Ireland's Catholic bishops, led by William Cardinal Conway, the Primate of all Ireland, issued a statement tonight condemning terror, violence and intimidation "from whatever source and on whatever side."

Citizens' Group Mediating

N.Y. Convicts Still Hold 38; A Guard Dies of Injuries

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 12 (UPI).—Insurgent prisoners still held 38 hostages today in a cellblock at the embattled Attica State Prison as authorities lowered the American flag to half-staff at dawn to mark the death of a prison guard.

The flag was lowered for William Quinn, 28, who died yesterday of head injuries suffered when some 1,000 inmates began rioting Thursday morning. Authorities said the guard was beaten and thrown from a second-story window.

Corrections Commissioner Russell G. Oswald returned to the prison shortly before 7 a.m. today but he was not expected to participate immediately in negotiations aimed at ending the uprising over food and hygiene conditions at Attica.

A citizens' group that the insurgent prisoners had demanded to negotiate with arrived at the prison last night to confer with the prisoners several hours.

The group includes William Kunstler, one of the "Chicago Seven" defense attorneys; Bobby Seale of the Black Panthers; Rep. Herman Badillo, D., N.Y., a former Bronx borough president and the first Puerto Rican descendant elected to Congress; Clarence Jones, publisher of the Amsterdam News in New York City; State Sen. Robert Garcia, a Democrat of New York City; Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve, a Democrat of Buffalo; and Tom Wicker, a columnist of The New York Times.

Mr. Seale said this morning that he was denied permission to speak to the convicts unless he tried to convince them to accept the state's terms. Mr. Seale said he refused to do this and left.

State officials reportedly have told the mediators that two of the 30 demands of the prisoners are not negotiable—amnesty on criminal charges, including any arising from the guard's death, and transfer of the jail's superintendent, Vincent Manusco.

This afternoon the prisoners met to discuss an offer from Mr. Oswald that they free the hostages and resume direct negotiations with him.

Mr. Kunstler said he told the prisoners of the guard's death.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Associated Press.

PRISON POWER—Inmates at Attica State Prison giving clenched-fist salute during negotiations with officials.

Colo. Bus Crash Kills 9 on Team

GARFIELD, Colo., Sept. 12 (AP).—A new school bus carrying members of a high school junior varsity football team went out of control on a mountain highway and crashed yesterday, killing eight players and a coach.

Twenty-two others were hospitalized, many with serious back and head injuries. The bus, which carried 44 players and three coaches, ran out of control for two miles, then overturned on the outskirts of this village.

The Gunnison High School players were en route over mountainous U. S. 50 to a game in Salida, 13 miles east of here, when the clutch or transmission failed near the summit of the pass.

Ecuador Chief Bars Chile Trip As Too Costly

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra has turned down an invitation from Chile because a state visit would be too great a drain on the treasury, the government said today.

Mr. Ibarra, 78, was invited by Chilean President Salvador Allende Gossens when he visited Ecuador last month.

Presidential Secretary Jaime Acosta said today such a visit would mean "a cost the national treasury cannot bear in the current difficult economic situation."

Suez Calm Despite Downing Of Egyptian Jet by Israelis

TEL AVIV, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Israeli troops went about their business as usual along the Suez Canal today and, a military spokesman said, are not expecting an Egyptian retaliation for yesterday's downing of an intruding Sukhoi-7 warplane.

The spokesman said soldiers on the 102-mile waterway will open fire again if more Egyptian fighter-bombers cross the canal to buzz their positions.

● Arab League expands, seeks unity; Egyptians approve new constitution. Stories, Page 5.

Two Sukhoi-7s came low over the Israeli fortifications on the northern end of the waterway yesterday, according to an Israeli announcement, and one was shot down, crashing on Cairo's side of the canal.

[In Cairo, a military spokesman said the warplane was on a training mission over Egyptian positions one kilometer west of the Suez Canal, the Associated Press reported that a military spokesman said. The spokesman said the plane was flying at a low altitude, but he did not specify its type.

["We consider the shooting down of our plane a flagrant act of aggression on the part of the enemy," the spokesman said.]

It was the 17th time since the overflights began April 26 that Israeli troops had fired on Egyptian planes. None of the previous announcements had mentioned hits.

The downing brought the first serious possibility of an outbreak of fighting since the cease-fire began 13 months ago but the Israeli spokesman said Israeli troops had not donned protective flak jackets or helmets.

'Nothing Has Changed'

"Everything is as usual," he said. "Nothing has changed from yesterday to today... No retaliation is expected... If they will cross into our area again, we will fire again."

The Israeli cabinet met in its regular weekly session today but, a government source said, did not even discuss the incident on the canal. Instead, it spent four hours trying to solve the wave of labor unrest plaguing the nation.

Sir Alec in Cairo

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said here tonight that Britain would use its diplomatic skills to help seek a solution of the Middle East crisis.

He was speaking to reporters after his arrival from London for three days of talks with President Anwar Sadat and other Egyptian officials.

Decision by Mid-October

Nixon Calls for Proposals On Phase-2 Economic Plan

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—President Nixon instructed the cabinet-level Cost of Living Council yesterday to produce recommendations by Sept. 30 for "Phase 2" of the wage-price program, with the intention of a presidential decision by mid-October.

The President's instructions were disclosed by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, chairman of the council, after a meeting of the President and the council in the White House.

Mr. Connally gave few indications of what his group might recommend. He said both the council and the President would continue "consultations" with various private persons and groups during the decision-making period.

The administration does not "anticipate" that it will need new legislation from Congress, "at least at this session," he said. The President's legal authority to control prices, wages and rents expires next April 30.

Mr. Connally conceded that if dividend control were to be included in the post-freeze program, new legislative authority would be needed. He did not rule out a request to Congress for legislation but clearly indicated he did not expect it.

"Phase 2" is the name given to the program that will follow the expiration of the current 90-day wage-price freeze Nov. 13. The President in his message to Congress this week pledged that there would be some kind of program "to see that America is not again afflicted by the virus of runaway inflation."

On the international aspect of the President's program, Mr. Connally said that he did not expect to offer a "detailed, specific" set of proposals at next week's meeting in London of the Group of Ten leading industrial countries.

He said he thought the London meeting would be "exploratory," rather than an endeavor to reach decisions on such matters as currency exchange rates and the future of the international monetary system. This confirmed earlier indications that the meeting would not reach major conclusions and that the monetary system would continue for some time in a state of uncertainty.

In another development yesterday Hobart Lewis, president of the Reader's Digest, announced the formation of a "Committee for a New Prosperity," to support Mr. Nixon's new program. The original 30 members include three former secretaries of the Treasury, two Democratic and one Republican.

The committee's aim will be mainly educational, Mr. Lewis said, "to inform the American people on the urgency of the economic action which the President has recommended and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Saigon Units Continue Drive Below DMZ, Kill 33 of Foe

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A major South Vietnamese sweep across Quang Tri Province below the Demilitarized Zone has killed 33 Communist soldiers in "sporadic contacts," military spokesmen said today.

The largest single fight in the week-old operation "Lam Son 810," covering some 625 square miles of mountainous jungles, flared yesterday about eight miles west of the Fuller combat base, the spokesmen said.

Government rangers also clashed with a North Vietnamese unit and killed 10 of the enemy with the support of fighter-bombers and artillery, the South Vietnamese command said. One South Vietnamese ranger was wounded.

Spokesmen said the South Vietnamese also captured 40 anti-tank mines and 30 rocket-propelled grenades in the action, about eight miles north of the old Khe Sanh U.S. Marine base.

Supply Line Target

More than 13,000 South Vietnamese troops, supported by about 2,000 Americans, are involved in the campaign aimed at disrupting North Vietnamese supply routes in advance of the October monsoon season.

Government spokesmen described South Vietnamese losses in the drive as "light." Military sources said the push would continue at least another week despite the lack of contact. Intelligence had indicated more than 10,000 North Vietnamese troops were in the 25-mile-long operation area.

In other action, B-52 bombers struck five times in the area yesterday and today, the U.S. Command said. The targets were troop "staging areas."

The B-52s, since Aug. 13, have unloaded more than 25 million pounds of explosives along the DMZ defense line and possibly may have driven Communist forces back into Laotian sanctuaries to the west.

U.S. fighter-bombers, artillery crews and Navy ships in the Tonkin Gulf fired into the South Vietnamese sector of the DMZ against Communist rocket and mortar sites.

Cambodian Toll Given

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese forces have killed 25,212 North Vietnamese troops and guerrillas in Cambodia since April last year, a military spokesman said today.

He said 2,627 South Vietnamese soldiers had been killed and 12,951 wounded there since government forces first crossed into the neighboring country. Another 240 are missing.

In Phnom Penh, a Cambodian military spokesman said last night that about 35 Cambodian troops were killed and more than 100 wounded in a series of battles over the past two days. He gave no details of guerrilla casualties.

Pacific Fleet Gets Big Mascot

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Adm. John McCain, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, yesterday received from Cambodia a heavy weapon captured from the Viet Cong—a 20-year-old elephant.

The elephant was presented to the admiral by a group of Cambodian generals. The officers said the admiral—now known here as Elephant Jack—had asked two trainers to accompany Cham Rouen, or "Progress," as the elephant is known, to his headquarters in Hawaii. It appears the animal might become the mascot of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

McGovern Urges U.S. Test Viet Cong's July Peace Bid

PARIS, Sept. 12 (WP).—Sen. McGovern, the Democratic presidential hopeful and longtime opponent of the Vietnam war, today said, "In a very real way, President Nixon holds the key to the jail cells of Hanoi."

Discussions with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese peace-talk delegates here convinced him "they meant business" in proposing to free all U.S. prisoners of war in exchange for total withdrawal of American troops and cessation of all bombing in Indochina by Dec. 31 or some fixed date soon thereafter.

In a news conference before flying to Saigon for a four-day visit, the South Dakota senator urged the Nixon administration to "test without further delay" the Viet Cong seven-point peace plan put forth on July 1.

"We can test it with a minimum of risk to ourselves," he said in summing up six "very intensive" hours of conversations Friday and yesterday with Xuan Thuy, the top Hanoi negotiator, and Dinh Ba Tri, the deputy Viet Cong delegation chief.

"I really think President Nixon can unlock the prisoners' doors," if he agrees to a definite withdrawal date and bombing cessation, the senator added.

His Communist interlocutors indicated that once President Nixon had agreed in principle to the July 1 plan, then, as proof of their "good faith," American prisoners would be released at the same rhythm as remaining U.S. troops departed.

The senator claimed that for the first time the Communists agreed to "separate" the problem of U.S. troop withdrawal and war prisoners from the political future in South Vietnam. No longer did they demand the removal of Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu, he added.

However, although he said he felt the Nixon administration and its official here had expressed "confusion" and perhaps had "misintrepreted" this point, the "separation" has been well known for months.

A New York Times interview in Paris on July 6 with Le Duc Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member who has regularly appeared in Paris at critical times in the stalemated peace talks, clarified this point, which Communist spokesmen had made previously in press briefings at the stalemated conference itself.

However, neither Viet Cong nor Hanoi delegates have been willing to provide such clarification within the formal conference—despite reiterated U.S. and South Vietnamese entreaties.

In reply to newsmen's questions, the senator indicated that the Communists are now willing to make the following apparent concessions:

● President Thieu no longer had to be removed as a prior condition. "They expected no action on our part," the senator said, "because they fully believe the Thieu regime cannot survive once we terminate military operations." The interview with Mr. Tho had suggested as much, but in less explicit terms.

● Withdrawal of all U.S. matériel "seemed to be a matter of low priority," and they did "not insist" on cessation of American financial aid or arms shipments to the Saigon government. Mr. Tho in July gave no direct answer when asked about continued U.S. military aid to the South Vietnamese Army.

● No longer is the simultaneous release of suspected Viet Cong sympathizers by the Saigon government a condition for freeing Americans held as prisoners of war.

● Although only American prisoners captured or held in North and South Vietnam were covered by the Communist offer, he was given the "strong indication" that release of men held in Cambodia and Laos would "not be a problem."

Vows to Help Israelis

TEL AVIV, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Sen. McGovern said here today on arrival from Paris that he would do all he could to speed up the supply of Phantom jets to Israel. The senator made a short stop here on his way to the Far East.

Associated Press.

MEDIATOR—Black Panther leader Bobby Seale arriving at Attica State Prison Saturday to try to help mediate dispute between prison officials and inmates.

Thieu to Quit If Not Given Majority Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

and "Down with (U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth) Bunker—Americans get the hell home."]

The U.S. Embassy, which tried and failed to bring about a contested presidential election, commented through a spokesman last night that it was "studying" Mr. Thieu's speech.

In the speech, Mr. Thieu linked support for him at the polls with backing for the "spirit of anti-Communism." He said he needed a massive show of public support to provide him with "enough prestige to talk to the world, face the Communists and fight for and preserve the peace platform of the whole country."

He said that "because of the honor of the whole country, if a president does not receive more than half of the votes cast, then I do not consider it proper for him to represent 15.5 million South Vietnamese people."

Mr. Thieu said he hoped that the voting could be carried out "in a most democratic way which cannot be called dishonest" and called on foreigners and Vietnamese, including the opposition, to observe as votes are cast and counted. He said he sincerely welcomed observers "anytime and anywhere in the country."

He said that from now until election day anyone, "provided he be a nationalist," would be free to express his opposition to the government so long as it is done "peacefully, that is, without the use of violence and force, and legally."

4 Southeast Asian Countries Exempt From Cut in U.S. Aid

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—South Vietnam and three other Southeast Asian countries are being quietly exempted from the 10 percent cut in U.S. economic aid ordered by President Nixon last month, authoritative administration officials say.

The administration has made no public announcement that economic support for Southeast Asia for the 1972 fiscal year, which began on July 1, is to remain intact.

Such aid, designed to complement U.S. military assistance, has been set at $765.5 million for South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand during the 1972 fiscal year.

The largest part, $565 million, is to go to South Vietnam. This is an increase of about $160 million over economic support given Saigon in the previous fiscal year.

Nixon Speech Cited

Officials noted that in announcing his new economic policy on Aug. 15, Mr. Nixon confined himself to the statement that "I have ordered a 10 percent cut in foreign economic aid."

The interpretation being placed on his order is that the cuts can be applied selectively as long as the overall package of $2.09 billion is reduced by 10 percent.

Officials indicated in private conversations that the White House took the view that cuts could undermine the economic situation in the four Indochina countries and adversely affect the conduct of the war.

Foreign aid legislation was approved by the House of Representatives last month and is now before Senate Committees.

Complaints Are Feared

Officials suggested that the administration prefers not to publicize the reported exemptions in Southeast Asia to avoid protests from nations which may feel that Washington is discriminating against them.

Another reason may be concern over public opinion here. President Nguyen Van Thieu has come under considerable criticism for his decision to run unopposed in the Oct. 3 presidential elections and there has been congressional talk of reviewing the whole problem of U.S. assistance to Saigon.

The administration believes, however, that increased economic aid to South Vietnam is vital when U.S. forces are withdrawing from the country and economic reforms are reportedly beginning to produce favorable results.

Current projections are that direct aid may have to be increased, perhaps to as much as $700 million in the 1973 fiscal year, to compensate for further troop withdrawals. The administration hopes that this aid may be reduced gradually in subsequent years if the South Vietnamese economy continues to improve and if assistance becomes available from nations such as Japan.

U.S. economic assistance to South Vietnam ranges from the financing of essential imports to agricultural land reform, educational, health and refugee programs. It also includes support for the Vietnamese police counter-insurgency activities.

Floods in India Cover Camps of 200,000 Refugees

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—At least 30 camps housing more than 200,000 East Pakistani refugees in the Bongaon area of West Bengal are reported to be under water from flooded rivers.

Officials in the area, about 50 miles northeast of Calcutta, said the Ichamati River, swollen by heavy rains, had disrupted all communications. Road traffic was at a standstill and boats were the only means of transport.

The Bongaon area, close to the Pakistan border, has been a major crossing point for hundreds of thousands of refugees from East Pakistan throughout the last five months. One of the main roads used by the refugees is now completely flooded.

Hanoi Indicates Floods Cause Major Damage

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Hanoi indicated yesterday that floodwaters have caused widespread damage to North Vietnam's industry and wiped out thousands of acres of farmlands.

The regime continued to remain silent on the number of deaths, injuries and refugees caused by the nation's worst floods in at least 26 years.

Hanoi ordered its army commanders to carry out flood-relief work and at the same time maintain defenses "against enemies who seek to take advantage of natural disaster." This was an obvious reference to the United States and its South Vietnamese allies, who are conducting a major offensive south of the Demilitarized Zone that straddles the two Vietnams.

Radio Hanoi broadcasts called on North Vietnamese soldiers and civilians to cooperate in urgently needed reconstruction of electric power plants, transformer stations and transmission lines, factories producing industrial and agricultural tools, distribution centers for clothes, food and building materials, and oil pumping stations.

Hanoi also ordered top priority reconstruction and repair of dams and dikes and drainage of flooded farmlands.

14-Nation Drug Parley

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI).—French police authorities said Friday they will preside over the opening session of a 14-nation international police conference on illegal drug traffic this week in Washington. Other participating police organizations will come from the United States, Canada, Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and Lebanon.

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First Chinese Ambassador Since WWI Arrives in Vienna

VIENNA, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Wong Jueh-ji, China's first ambassador to Austria since World War I, set up a temporary residence today amid speculation that Peking wants to take Vienna back to the days of cold-war intrigue.

Communist China and Austria decided to establish diplomatic relations in May.

Last Month, the Chinese advertised in a Vienna newspaper for "a villa with 60 rooms and a reception hall for 400 persons." The villa still has not been found, a Chinese spokesman said, so the new ambassador will start working from a temporary embassy in a Vienna suburb.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the Chinese plan to bring 30 or 40 diplomats and an embassy staff of 200 to this capital close to the borders of the Communist bloc.

Speculation in Vienna

The fact that so many Chinese will be coming touched off speculation in the press here, and in an American news magazine, that Peking wanted to turn Vienna into an espionage headquarters for Europe.

Understandably, the Austrians have called such reports "unfounded speculation."

Mr. Wong arrived in Vienna yesterday.

Austrian diplomats said that the embassy here would be Peking's largest in Western Europe.

UN Policy Explained

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—George Bush, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said today that it is "possible—even probable," that mainland China will take over Taiwan's place on the Security Council.

The United States is very serious about keeping Taiwan in the UN, Mr. Bush said, "and we're going to make every effort we can."

He said in a copyright interview in U.S. News & World Report that there is a "reasonably good chance of success" for UN adoption of the U.S. formula of "dual representation" for Peking and Taiwan.

When asked if it is possible that Peking will take over Taiwan's place on the Security Council, Mr. Bush replied:

"I'd say it's possible—even probable. In dealing with the Security Council question, in the view of some UN lawyers, you are not dealing with a veto-able item. That is, Nationalist China would have difficulty trying to use its Security Council veto to keep Peking off the council."

"It simply accommodates two existing realities," he said.

"'Two Chinas' is a policy that involves the UN determining the legitimacy of government," Mr. Bush said. "And it also raises the specter of two separate states, which isn't our intention."

Spanish Trains Crash, 6 Dead

CORDOBA, Spain, Sept. 12 (AP).—A speeding express train ran into the back of a slow freight train northeast of here yesterday, killing at least six persons and injuring more than 25. All the victims were Spanish, officials said.

The railways board in Madrid said rescue workers believed more bodies might be trapped in the wreckage.

The crack Malaga to Madrid Talgo express traveling at 100 kilometers an hour rammed into the back of the 32-car freight train traveling at half the speed, railway officials said. The first two passenger coaches, said to be carrying about 150 persons, were telescoped, officials said.

Singapore Seizes Opium

SINGAPORE, Sept. 12 (UPI).—More than a ton of opium was found buried today in the northern part of the city, the Singapore radio said tonight. The haul was valued at $83,000. No arrest was made, the broadcast said.

Sato Party Official Supports Peking Line on Taiwan's Role

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (NYT).—For the first time, a senior official of Premier Eisaku Sato's ruling Liberal-Democratic party has described the Peking government as the legitimate government of China and said that Taiwan is a part of China.

The official, Yasuhiro Nakasone, chairman of the Liberal-Democrats' 30-man executive board, and the former defense minister, today put forward three principles for normalization of relations between Japan and China. They are: recognition of the People's Republic as the legitimate representative of China; giving substance to this recognition by allocating China's seat in the United Nations Security Council to Peking, and acknowledgment that Taiwan is part of China.

Mr. Nakasone made his comments today in a speech at Takasaki, 70 miles northwest of Tokyo, in an address to the city's Junior Chamber of Commerce.

"I am absolutely opposed to co-sponsorship of the 'important question' resolution at the United Nations this fall," Mr. Nakasone said. (The resolution, sponsored by the United States, seeks to designate the ouster of Taiwan as an important question requiring a two-thirds majority.)

"Diplomacy is not a gambling game," Mr. Nakasone said. "When the lineup for and against seems balanced at around 57 to 57, the prospects for this resolution are not very good. But even if the resolution fails, President Nixon has a chance to go to Peking and talk things over. Japan has no such chance. We are in a less advantageous position than the United States. It is stupid to antagonize Peking in this way at the very moment we are trying to show that our policy has changed, that we want to be friends."

The expectation is that Mr. Sato will make up his mind about co-sponsorship soon after Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda returns Sept. 17 from a visit to the United States and Canada.

Position Clarified

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Japan said yesterday that it had not outrightly rejected a U.S. request to co-sponsor a Washington two-China resolution in the United Nations.

The Japanese Embassy here sought to clarify press reports to the effect that Foreign Minister Fukuda told a press conference the United States "adequately understands why Japan cannot co-sponsor" the resolution.

The embassy said the "exact intention" of the foreign minister's statement was reported incorrectly because of a mistake in the simultaneous translation. "Fukuda's remark was that he was of the view that the American government understood Japan's reasons for not being able at this time to commit itself to co-sponsorship of such a resolution," the embassy said.

East German Mission Expelled by Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The East German trade mission in Zambia has been closed and its members asked to leave the country, Foreign Minister Elijah Mudenda said today.

He declined to give any reason for the move, but said he understood that the head of the four-man mission, Wolfgang Zielke, left Zambia yesterday.

Zambia, which has diplomatic relations with West Germany, had permitted the East German trade mission to operate here for some years.

N.Y. Convicts Still Holding 38 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

He said they had not known of it.

"I don't even think it sank in," he said. "Many people were quite surprised.

"They were shocked, some of them, that the guard had died and they had not heard of it."

Mr. Kunstler also said the prisoners were "disgusted with the lack of food, with the lack of water, with horrible conditions in their cellblocks, with the fact that they can't go to the bathroom except on the ground. Flies are everywhere. They are very disgusted about it."

But, Mr. Kunstler said "nobody's giving ultimatums and I hope nobody will give ultimatums because ultimatums on both sides, I think, could lead to unnecessary bloodshed. At this point, nobody gave ultimatums, neither the prisoners nor the prison officials."

The 390 guards at the Green Haven state correctional facility in Stormville—which houses nearly 2,000 prisoners, second in the state only to Attica's population of 2,200—staged a work slowdown today in reaction to Mr. Quinn's death.

The slowdown began as guards escorted inmates to breakfast at the maximum security facility near the Connecticut border. Instead of feeding the usual 1,000 at one sitting, a single cellblock, 250 prisoners, was brought in and fed before others could enter the mess hall.

John L. Zelker, superintendent of Green Haven, said the officers "want assurances that they won't be used as pawns in case trouble should break out here and hostages are taken. They want us to assure them that we would jump right in and get them out."

Nixon Calls for Proposals On Phase-2 Economic Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

need for unity and sacrifice which he has called for."

The group includes a number of businessmen and representatives of groups such as the American Association of Retired Persons. There are four regional directors of the Teamsters Union but so far no representatives from the AFL-CIO.

The three former secretaries are Robert B. Anderson, who served under President Eisenhower, C. Douglas Dillon, under President Kennedy, and Henry H. Fowler, under President Johnson.

Mr. Fowler was present at the announcement of the formation of the committee. He said he supported Mr. Nixon's refusal to make a small overt devaluation of the dollar by a small increase in the present official price of gold of $35 an ounce. He said he had not changed his long-standing opposition to any change in the gold price.

In discussing the Phase 2 program, Mr. Connally said he thought a program could be effective without a "no-strike" pledge by organized labor. He also said there was "nothing sacred" in what the new program might seek to limit, including profits, interest or dividends.

The aim of the new program will be "equity," he said. He added that the President and the Cost of Living Council had been struck by the "unbelievable amount of support" in the country for the President's program to date, including the wage-price freeze.

Mr. Connally said no Phase 2 program "will work well" without the support of the majority of the people.

Refugee Flow From China Into Hong Kong Increases

HONG KONG, Sept. 12 (NYT).—More refugees are leaving China than at any time since 1962, when 60,000 Chinese streamed across the border into Hong Kong within a few weeks. At that time, the Chinese authorities did little to curb the flow because of internal administrative problems.

Today, the land border is tightly guarded by army and militia patrols. But about 12,500 to 15,000 Chinese fled during the first eight months of this year. Officials expect the total for the year to exceed 20,000. In recent years, the annual total has been estimated at 7,000 to 8,000.

Official figures on those who report to the police or are picked up by police patrols show an increase during the warmer months.

Officials of refugee organizations say that for every one caught four or five evade detection, which means that 2,500 to 3,000 entered this British colony in August.

Escape by Swimming

Most of the refugees swim to Hong Kong, spending up to 10 hours in the water, usually at night, and covering four to six miles. They demonstrate an extraordinary ingenuity, courage and determination, judging from interviews with a representative selection.

Border guards shoot without warning and the sea is patrolled by armed junks. Many swimmers are overcome by cramp or fatigue and drown. Dozens of bodies were washed up on Hong Kong beaches last winter.

Most of the swimmers are between 17 and 25 years of age and have a primary or secondary school education. In July, 90 percent of the refugees who reached Hong Kong and were apprehended were of this group and virtually all of them were "hsia fang" students—young people sent "down to the countryside" to work with the peasants.

Opposition to the hsia fang program appears to be the main motivation for the young refugees' flight from China. A typical student refugee complained that there was "no future" for him in the countryside and said that his education was "being wasted."

No-Strings Aid To Pakistan Urged by Rogers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers has asked the Senate to provide full economic assistance to Pakistan, including $118 million for development purposes, without restrictions.

The request to the Senate Appropriations Committee sought to remove a House-imposed ban on aid to Pakistan because of the conflict in East Pakistan between the government and Bengali nationalists.

"We have urged the government of Pakistan to take every effort to create conditions that will lead to the return of the refugees and permit the resumption of an effective overall development program," he said.

Ford Foundation Grants

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Ford Foundation announced grants totaling $100,000 to aid in the relocation and temporary placement of refugee East Pakistani scholars.

Grants of $50,000 each were made to two aid organizations recently formed by North American and British scholars.

A foundation spokesman said that the East Pakistani scholars "were important human resources for the development of the subcontinent."

Envoy Jackson, Back in Britain, Is Named Knight

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—British diplomat Geoffrey Jackson returned home yesterday to freedom and a knighthood after an eight-month ordeal as a prisoner of the left-wing Tupamaro urban guerrillas in Uruguay.

Within minutes of his arrival, the government announced Queen Elizabeth would invest the 56-year-old career diplomat as a knight commander in the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an order of chivalry founded in 1818.

Mr. Jackson looked tired and pale and as if he had lost weight when he arrived at London's Gatwick Airport. His blazer and trousers hung loosely on his once-stocky frame. Speaking in a choked voice, he apologized to newsmen for the long curly hair he grew during his captivity.

"I looked like the original shaggy dog," he said. "I must go away now and get my hair cut.

"Only platitudes seem to fit—platitudes about dreams literally coming true, and after all to come back on a wonderful day like this after a period of time as ambassador when sometimes I felt more extraordinary than a plenipotentiary," he said.

Rutgers to Be Coed

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 12 (AP).—The Rutgers University board of governors has voted to admit women to Rutgers College, the undergraduate unit here of the state university. The college has been an all-male institution since it was founded as a private school called Queens College in 1766.

Brezhnev Visit To Tito Limited

BELGRADE, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev will make an "unofficial, friendly" visit to Yugoslavia in the second half of this month, Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, announced Friday.

The description of the visit as Mr. Brezhnev's trip on a lower level than had been expected. Observers had thought he would use his first trip in five years to this unorthodox Socialist country to attempt to regain diplomatic and political initiative here.

The unofficial status of Mr. Brezhnev's coming encounter with Yugoslav leaders presumably means that the Soviet party first secretary will be limited to closed-door sessions with Marshal Tito on the latter's island retreat of Brioni.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Partly cl
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Overcast
ANKARA	27	81	Partly cl
ATHENS	29	84	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Partly cl
BELGRADE	22	72	Very cl
BERLIN	15	59	Showers
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	19	66	Overcast
CAIRO	33	91	Sunny
CASABLANCA	23	73	Partly c
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Very cl
COSTA DEL SOL	31	88	Sunny
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy
FLORENCE	24	75	Overcast
FRANKFURT	15	59	Very c
GENEVA	17	63	Partly c
HELSINKI	17	62	Rain
ISTANBUL	26	79	Partly
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Partly
LISBON	25	77	Partly
LONDON	19	66	Partly
MADRID	25	77	Sunny
MILAN	21	70	Very c
MONTREAL	18	64	Rain
MOSCOW	20	68	Cloudy
MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
NEW YORK	24	75	Rain
NICE	25	77	Cloudy
OSLO	13	55	Very c
PARIS	18	64	Partly c
PRAGUE	17	63	Partly c
ROME	26	79	Very cl
SOFIA	19	66	Partly c
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Very cl
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	28	82	Partly c
VENICE	21	70	Overcast
VIENNA	12	54	Rain
WARSAW	15	59	Very cl
WASHINGTON	22	72	Rain
ZURICH	15	59	Very cl

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 G

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هكذا من الأصل

...g of Negro, 16

...ew Ends in Texas City ...ace Violence Slackens

By Martin Waldron

...OCK, Texas, Sept. 12 ... City officials lifted yes... dusk-to-dawn curfew that ... been imposed on this city of ... northwestern ... after an outbreak of racial ... Friday.

... a special meeting of the City ... Mayor James H. Gran... said that the violence, ... followed what a black high ... student was shot and killed ... which led to the injury of ... policemen, appeared to have ... ended.

... officials agreed to drop ... curfew after Negro leaders ... that intensive police ... of Lubbock's Negro ... section during the ... preceding two nights had made sleep all but impossible. The Negroes said that the police had "overreacted" and that the constant clattering of a police helicopter overhead in east Lubbock had been very disturbing.

Attacks Continue

Mayor Granberry recommended an end of the curfew even though city policemen said that they were still being attacked Friday night.

The policemen said they had come under sniper fire three times Friday night in the Negro residential section on Lubbock's east side.

The fatal shooting took place at Dunbar High School. A 15-year-old white student who had been transferred to the predominantly Negro school was charged with murder after shooting the Negro, a 16-year-old student, with a .22-caliber pistol, the police said.

Early Friday a city patrolman was critically wounded when he was hit in the neck by a bullet from a small-caliber rifle as he answered a disturbance call in the Negro section. The officer was reported improved yesterday but was still in critical condition.

A state-owned, tank-type vehicle was used to patrol the residential sections Friday night. At 10:30 p.m., police raided a home and arrested seven Negroes after police officers in the vehicle reported that they had been fired on from the house. The policemen confiscated a .22-caliber Derringer that they said was found in the house.

Attacks Unexpected

The attacks against the police were unexpected. Several months ago, the city administration established a police grievance committee, composed of Negroes, Anglo-Americans and Mexican-Americans, in an attempt to improve the police image in the city. Few complaints against the police have been received since then.

The Dunbar High School shooting was not believed to be racially motivated, the police said.

The white student, Jeff Earl Carver, was transferred to Dunbar last Tuesday after school officials learned that he was illegally enrolled in another high school while living in the Dunbar school district.

Capt. William Cox of the Lubbock Police Juvenile Division said that the Carver youth and Willie Ray Collier had quarreled over a package of cigarettes and that the white student went home, got a .22 pistol and returned to the school, where he shot young Carver in the heart.

Gun Battle in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Three Negroes described by police as "known Black Panthers" and a police officer were wounded in a gun battle in Los Angeles Friday night, police said.

The men were being followed by a police car and shooting broke out after the police ordered the blacks to pull over, the police said. More than 75 shots were exchanged. Police said they found three automatic weapons in the blacks' car.

7 Arrests in N.C. Town

AYDEN, N.C., Sept. 12 (AP).—Seven young blacks were arrested Friday and charged with bombing a new high school Wednesday in this racially tense community.

The bombing of Ayden-Grifton High School, where five of the youths were enrolled, was one of eight bombings or attempted bombings in the area since Aug. 9, when a Negro farm laborer was shot to death by a highway patrolman. The patrolman, Billy Day, testified at the inquest Aug. 27 that he shot William Earl Murphy, 32, during a scuffle.

...S. Backed ...directly by ...IF Report

...SHINGTON, Sept. 12 ...).—The International Mon... Fund conceded, in effect, ... that the world monetary ... was not in good shape ... the recent actions of Pres... Nixon that will probably ...mentally alter the system. ... annual report of the IMF, ...ed by the executive direc... ...o weeks before Mr. Nix... ...ctions of Aug. 15, also said ...ending the deficit in the ...balance of international pay... was "the most urgent ...in restoring order to the ...—a judgment paralleling ... the United States.

Nixon's actions—suspend... ...nvertibility between the ... and gold and imposing a ...cent import surcharge—... ...d a number of countries ...cisions to float their cur... in the foreign exchange ..., which is illegal under ...F rules. Thus, the fund ... no way welcomed the U.S. ...

...heless, today's somewhat ...d annual report explains ...nt troubles of the mone... ...stem and thus indirectly ... the U.S. actions.

... annual report expressed ... about various aspects of ...rld situation before Mr. ... moves:

... was "an unplanned ...ceptional increase in the ... exchange component of ...ional reserves," almost ... dollars.

... major countries—Can... ...est Germany and the ...nds—had already float... currencies in violation ...fund's articles of agree...

...e international flows of ... capital had "created ... problem for domestic ... management on the ... of Europe, and parti... ...n Germany."

...hough they were not ...ly caused by the troubles ...monetary system, "infla... forces remained strong ...ssified in the industrial ..., and price increases be... ...ger in most parts of the ...trial world as well."

Progress on Reform

...port took the IMF itself ...er than before on the ... a reform of the system ... currency exchange rates ...ible.

... the executive directors ...ntinuing to discuss two ... that field—widening ... from the present one ...he permitted margins of ...n—or bands—for cur... ...ove and below their par ...d legalizing "temporary" ...

...his, and much more, is ... the table for what are ... be lengthy internation... ...ations for reform of the ... system following the ...'s actions.

...elated development, the ...onthly publication, In... ...al Financial Statistics, ... that total world exports ...econd quarter of this ... at an annual rate of ...n, up 11 percent from ...rlier. This was less than ... of 15 percent in world ...m the second quarter ... that of 1970.

...Aides Meet Today

...ELS, Sept. 12 (AP).—...inisters of the six Com... ...ket countries meet here ...morrow in an attempt ... together a currency ...ace the world monetary ...

...ain, they are expected ...se without succeeding. ... obstacle has been a ... conflict between West ...y and France. To ... the development of a ... policy, West Germany ... prepared to revalue the ... mark, if France will ...e franc. But France ...d.

... a common policy, the ... Market will stand divid... ... London meeting of the ... "Ten" on Wednesday ... annual meeting of the ... 27 in Washington.

...kers Meet in Basel

... Sept. 12 (Reuters).—...ank governors of the ...althiest nations meet... ... at the Bank for Inter... Settlements today dis... ...ssible multilateral ad... in exchange rates ...e dollar but made little ... progress, informed ...id.

Associated Press.

Duke Ellington greeted by Russian jazz fans at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

Ellington in Russia—'I Love You Madly'

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Duke Ellington flew into Moscow yesterday for the start of a five-week jazz tour of major Soviet cities.

On his arrival, Ellington said, "I love you madly" in Russian to a group of Soviet jazz buffs who hollered their response in English—"We love you back."

The 72-year-old American band leader got a bear-hug greeting from bearded, turtle-necked Alexei Batushev, head of the Moscow Jazz Club, and an enthusiastic welcome from 40 other Russian jazz fans eager for a glimpse of one of their long-time favorites of the American music world.

One slender young man with glasses clucked with delight after the Duke, in a baggy, blue golf sweater and blue-and-black checked pants, signed an autograph on the back of a picture of the man's 6-year-old daughter. "Future jazz singer," beamed the Russian, pointing to his girl.

The arrival of Ellington's 17-piece band marks the first tour of the Soviet Union by a nationally famous American jazz band since Benny Goodman was here in 1962, and U.S. officials were hopeful that the Ellington visit would give new momentum to Soviet-American cultural exchanges, which have been troubled since Moscow, in May, 1970, canceled the Bolshoi Ballet tour of America in protest over alleged anti-Soviet incidents by the Jewish Defense League.

Ellington's concerts begin in Leningrad tomorrow night. After a five-night stand there, his ensemble moves to Minsk, Kiev and Rostov-on-the-Don before arriving in Moscow on Oct. 9.

Raphael Work Back in Italy From Boston

ROME, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The "Boston Raphael" returned to Italy yesterday, and jubilant officials called in newsmen, art experts and a television crew to display the painting.

The 10 1/2-inch by 8 1/2-inch portrait of a young woman, believed to be a likeness of Eleonora Gonzaga, daughter of the Duke of Mantua, had for many years been known only to specialists as one of many unsigned masterpieces in Italian private collections.

Italy showed interest in the painting only when the Boston Museum of Fine Arts bought it two years ago for a reported $1.4 million, attributed it to Raphael and displayed it prominently.

The Italian government lodged an official protest with the United States that the work by the early 16th century painter had been clandestinely and illegally exported, and demanded its return.

Impounded by Customs

Early this year, U.S. customs officials in Boston impounded the presumed Raphael and on Friday the Treasury Department announced that Italy's request for the return of the painting had been granted. The "Boston Raphael" arrived on a flight from New York here yesterday.

Five members of the Italian government's fine arts department gingerly unloaded the carefully packed and highly insured painting and whisked it to the office of the Foreign Ministry's special delegate for the retrieval of works of art, Rodolfo Siviero.

He said he understood that the art dealer who sold the painting to the Boston Museum, Ildebrando Bossi, had collected no more than about $500,000. Mr. Bossi died in May, 1970.

"This is the first example of voluntary return of a smuggled work of art since the end of World War II," Mr. Siviero said, paying tribute to U.S. government agencies and officials who assisted Italy.

Venice Tightens Security

VENICE, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The Venice municipal council announced yesterday that it was arranging for the city's churches to be guarded at night to prevent further art thefts.

The council was reacting to the theft last Monday night of five Renaissance paintings from the Church of San Giovanni e Paolo.

Every House Flattened

23 Killed as Hurricane Edith Hits Nicaraguan Coast Town

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Hurricane Edith flattened the town of Cabo Gracias a Dios and killed 23 people when it cut through extreme northeastern Nicaragua, it was learned yesterday.

There had been no communication with the disaster area hit by Edith's 160-mile-per-hour winds since noon Thursday. The damage report was radioed into the Nicaraguan capital yesterday by Col. Roger Bermudez of the Nicaragua Air Force, who was making a helicopter flight over the area.

Air force spokesmen quoted him as saying, "Not a house was left standing" in Cabo Gracias a Dios. No details were available on injuries and damage.

Rain Drenches Northeast U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP).—Torrential rains drenched much of the northeast United States today, causing rivers to overflow, flooding homes and highways and causing many power failures.

Weather officials said the wide-ranging storms in the northeast were not connected with the tropical storms far to the south.

Passaic, in northern New Jersey, reported 7.27 inches of rainfall but most sections got lesser amounts. New York City recorded more than 2 inches in two days.

The New Jersey townships of Pequannock and East Hanover were declared disaster areas because of flooding after the rain-swollen Pompton River overflowed. The Elizabeth and Raritan Rivers also overflowed, flooding homes and other buildings.

Much of New England reported heavy rains, with some severe thunderstorms in western New England, but that area generally escaped flooding.

Ginger Now a Hurricane

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Tropical storm Ginger became a fullfledged hurricane late yesterday after Edith had crossed the Yucatan peninsula.

Ginger was 300 miles southeast of Bermuda, moving to the east-northeast at 10 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, weakening tropical storm Fern plastered the Southwest Texas coast with gales and street-flooding rains. The storm hit Corpus Christi with winds up to 70 mph, and then began moving southwestward toward the Rio Grande Valley, leaving behind up to eight inches of rain.

Proxmire Says Nixon's Program Does Too Little

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of Congress's Joint Economic Committee, said today that President Nixon's economic strategy does too little to provide jobs and stimulate consumers to spend. He said he thought unemployment might rise to 6.5 percent.

Sen. Proxmire said consumer savings are at a record 8.1 percent and that the government should give people the psychological confidence to spend some of that money.

"The purpose of the freeze, the purpose of Phase 2, is to stimulate the consumer and provide jobs," he said. "This is what the President is not doing."

Sen. Proxmire, interviewed on CBS television, indicated his support for much of Mr. Nixon's program. But he proposed a delay in the Jan. 1 rise the Social Security tax, a repeal of the administration's proposed accelerated depreciation allowance for businessmen, and immediate inactment of Mr. Nixon's proposed welfare reforms.

Press Hearings Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Senate constitutional rights subcommittee has announced plans for hearings on the relationship between the government and the press. The hearings will begin Sept. 28 and continue over the next several weeks, Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., the subcommittee chairman, said.

CBS President Picked From ITT

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—A 50-year-old lawyer and corporation executive from outside the broadcasting industry was named Friday to become president of the Columbia Broadcasting System next month, replacing Dr. Frank Stanton.

The announcement that Charles T. Ireland jr., a senior vice-president and director of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., would take over the CBS presidency Oct. 1 was made jointly by Dr. Stanton and William S. Paley, CBS chairman.

Speculation in advance of the announcement was that CBS would go outside the industry to replace Dr. Stanton, who was known to be retiring, as a prelude to a diversification program to lessen dependence upon broadcasting as the prime source of revenue.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (AP).—San Francisco will become the largest U.S. city to integrate its schools through forced busing tomorrow, and many white and Chinese parents have vowed to keep their children off the buses.

After months of growing bitterness and protest, some 26,000 pupils from kindergarten through sixth grade are to be bused to newly assigned schools. Some 20,000 more will remain at schools in their own neighborhoods.

The California school superintendent, Wilson C. Riles, has appealed to parents who oppose busing to give it "a fair try," but an antibusing coalition has predicted that a boycott will keep many pupils home.

Chinese leaders said 92 percent of all Chinatown parents oppose busing, primarily because they believe their children will lose a sense of Chinese heritage, culture and language.

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Nixon Approval Believed Set For Big A-Test at Amchitka

By Thomas O'Toole

GENEVA, Sept. 12 (WP).—President Nixon is understood to be ready to approve the underground test of a five-megaton atomic weapon scheduled for next month on the island of Amchitka in the Aleutian archipelago of Alaska.

Despite published reports that Mr. Nixon was giving serious consideration to canceling the test, sources close to the White House deny it. The test, code-named Cannikin, is America's first scheduled test of an anti-ballistic missile warhead.

Sources said that Mr. Nixon has given no hint that he will delay the big explosion, either.

While the exact date for Cannikin has not been picked, it is understood that it will be held during the first week of October. A 56-foot-wide chamber has been carved out of the volcanic rock near the bottom of a 6,200-foot hole to house the weapon, which will be assembled on the island in about two weeks.

The test has been criticized on the ground that Amchitka lies in a notorious earthquake zone and that the blast could wipe out nesting places of endangered species of sea birds.

"It's true the President still has time to change his mind and cancel Cannikin," one source said, "but the Atomic Energy Commission has been given no sign that a cancellation is in the works. The AEC is proceeding with all deliberate speed to conduct this test."

Three Reasons

Sources gave three reasons why Cannikin will not be canceled.

"The Congress has told the Department of Defense to proceed with a limited deployment of this ABM system," a source said. "But before we can proceed with the deployment of such a major weapons system we must test it. That's just common sense."

Sources also said that the warhead must be tested to convince the Soviet Union that the United States "means business" with the ABM, that any suggestion that the United States is not going ahead with ABM would be interpreted by the Soviet Union as a sign of weakness.

One of the strongest seasons for going ahead with Cannikin, sources said, is that a cancellation would seriously disrupt any plans the United States might have for underground testing in the foreseeable future.

Cannikin is the last scheduled atomic test for Amchitka Island but the Pentagon and the AEC insist on the right to return to Amchitka if disarmament talks go badly or if diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union or China should freeze up again.

Bad Weather To Cut Output Of Champagne

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Poor weather may halve the production of champagne this year after a grape harvest well down from last year's record yield, officials said today.

"The [overall] harvest will be about average or slightly less in volume, but the quality is likely to be better than last year," Marcel Lugan, secretary-general of the French Wine Quality Control Board, said.

Production would be lower in the Loire, Bordeaux, Champagne and Côte du Rhône regions because of adverse weather conditions in June which prevented pollination of some grapes, Mr. Lugan said.

Mr. Lugan estimated the total crop at about 62 million hectoliters (1.370 billion gallons), compared with a yearly average of about 64 million hectoliters (1.4 billion gallons) in the past ten years and last year's peak of 74 million hectoliters (1.63 billion gallons).

An official at one of the main champagne-producing houses said this year's harvest, due to start in a week's time, could be expected to yield less than 60 million bottles of champagne altogether, compared with the 1970 record of 108 million bottles.

33 Die in Japan Slides

OWASE, Japan, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Thirty-three bodies have been recovered from ruins of more than 30 homes destroyed by landslides triggered when torrential rains battered western Japan last week, police said today. In one day, Owase got 41.5 inches of rain.

Western Union Strike In N.Y., N.J. Is Over

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP).—The 103-day-old Western Union walkout here ended yesterday as strikers voted "overwhelmingly" to return to work at 10 p.m. tonight, said Jack Jacobson, president of Local 1177, AFL-CIO Communications Workers of America.

Local 1177, representing 3,000 Western Union workers in the New York-New Jersey area, continued the strike after the United Telegraph Workers, representing 17,000 employees across the nation, settled on July 26.

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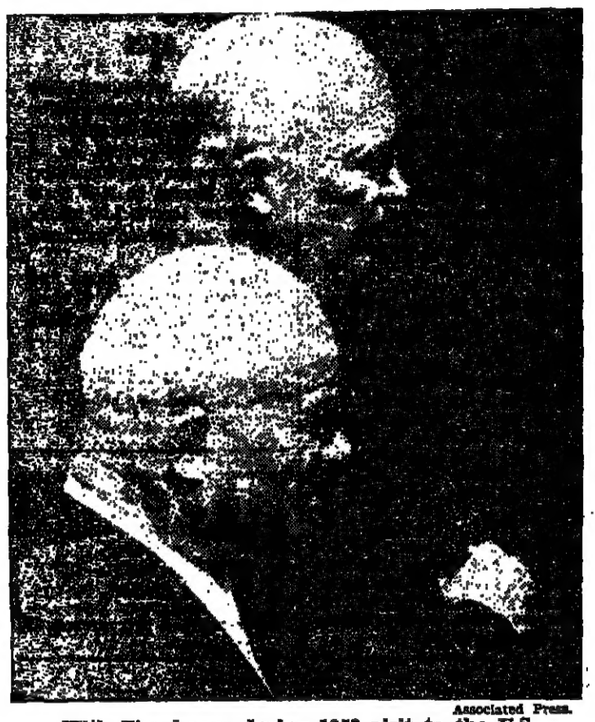
Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894-1971)

Associated Press.

1936—Starting his climb in the Communist party, Khrushchev stood close to Josef Stalin in this photo taken at a Moscow airport ceremony. Twenty years later, as premier, he turned on Stalin, denouncing him as an egomaniac, a murderer and a political blunderer.



Associated Press.

With Eisenhower during 1959 visit to the U.S.

Associated Press.

With Cuba's Fidel Castro at the UN in 1960.

United Press International.

FORCED RETIREMENT—Khrushchev sits and reads a newspaper on a park bench in Moscow after he was ousted unexpectedly as premier of the Soviet Union.

LATE in the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 24, 1956, a short, rotund, round-headed, gleamingly bald, baggy-suited man stepped to the microphone at the concluding session of the 20th Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, from which all foreign delegates and reporters had been excluded.

"Comrades," he began in his somewhat harsh-hoarse deliberate voice, "in the report of the Central Committee of the party . . . in a number of speeches by delegates to (this) congress . . . quite a lot has been said about the cult of the individual and about its harmful consequences."

It was well after midnight when the session adjourned, and what the delegates had heard in Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev's 20,000-word speech was nothing less than a *documented*, count-by-count indictment of Josef Stalin, then dead about three years and who for a quarter-century had been held up to the Soviet people, Communist and non-Communist, and to Communists throughout the world as the infallible genius-leader of his country who had advanced it unerringly along the path toward Socialism.

Whiplash Candor

What some delegates may have suspected but refused to believe, Mr. Khrushchev, the first secretary (chief) of the Soviet party, laid bare with whiplash candor—that Stalin, starting with the terrible purge years of the 1930s, had brought about the deaths of thousands of innocent persons; that he had ruled the party and the country by terror and torture; that he had beeen pusillanimous in World War II; that he had become increasingly vainglorious to the point even of writing his own encomiums; and that he had set up "serious ob*stacle(s) in the path of Soviet* social development." Some of the details were overdrawn, but the portrait was unmistakably horrifying.

Although this extraordinary speech was never printed in the Soviet press, it was circulated to an astonished public through the Communist party apparatus and marked the start of a 10-year de-Stalinization of Soviet life. The speech was widely published in the West (the U.S. State Department obtained a copy from Yugoslav sources and made it available to newspapers) and it started a chain-reaction in the reassessment of Soviet Communism.

In speaking out with such uncompromising bluntness, Mr. Khrushchev exhibited some of the brash daring that characterized his 11 years (from 1954 to 1964) as one of the world's most powerful men. The risk was obvious: Could Stalin's reputation be denigrated without destroying the structure of the system that had made him possible? Mr. Khrushchev gambled that it could—and he won, although many observers doubted that he had calculated all the implications of his bravura speech.

Vast Policy Changes

Apart from presiding over the vast changes in Soviet and Communist policy that flowed from de-Stalinization (no less profound for the comparatively quiet manner in which they were carried out), Mr. Khrushchev put *new emphasis on* the bread-and-butter goals of Communism ("and what sort of Communist *society is it that has no sausage?*" he often asked). Moreover, under the compulsions of the hydrogen bomb, he championed a policy of peaceful coexistence (symbolized in the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty) between Socialist and capitalist states, questioning the popular dictum that war between them was probably inevitable. (He was certain that Communism could provide more abundance than capitalism and would triumph in a peaceful world because of its material attractions).

Mr. Khrushchev also accepted some national differences among Socialist countries, as in the mixed economies of Poland and Yugoslavia; but not in Hungary, where he dealt with attempted revolt in 1956 as counter-revolution. Outside the Soviet sphere in Eastern Europe, he was less flexible. He tolerated Castroism for Cuba, but not as a model for South American revolutions. He had much less use for the Chinese way to Socialism and split the Communist world in a quarrel with Peking over Soviet economic aid, the proper strategy against American "imperialism" and the Sino-Soviet borders.

Mr. Khrushchev introduced a new style into Soviet politics. Whereas Stalin was reclusive, his successor was a tireless traveler and speaker who became intimately acquainted with the cities, towns and villages of his country.

Personal Diplomacy

Just as he journeyed about his own country and Eastern Europe, so he traveled extensively in the world outside. As a traveling salesman for Soviet policy (and by implication for Communism) he initiated a personal diplomacy that took him to China, India, Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria and the United States. In two visits to the United States he conferred with President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959, trekked to California, shucked corn in Iowa, appeared on television; and in the fall of 1960 he was there for a meeting of the UN General Assembly, at which, in a fit of pique, he brandished a shoe and banged it vigorously on his desk.

Behind these travels was not

Keystone.

Khrushchev in Iowa during 1960 tour.

only his voracity for first-hand knowledge of people and events but also a belief that statesmen could and should deal with one another face to face. It was in that vein that he cooperated in the establishing of a "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin in President John F. Kennedy's administration.

Some of the very extrovert traits that gave Mr. Khrushchev his human dimensions accounted for his downfall. By nature an impatient and impulsive man, he promised his people more than he could deliver. After two excellent harvests in 1956 and 1958, he pledged in 1959 that in seven years the per-capita real income of Soviet citizens was to rise by 40 percent and that the minimum wage would be doubled. There would also be a 40-hour week. And by 1970, agriculture and industry would be producing more than their American counterparts. The Soviet Union was embarking on a new stage of its history—the "full-scale construction of Communist society."

Cuban Gamble

Another ingredient in Mr. Khrushchev's fall was the failure of his gamble in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 to pay off. Although he claimed at the time to have obtained what he wanted—an American pledge not to attack Cuba—many in the Kremlin believed that the affair was a first-class miscalculation.

He was damaged also by the American U-2 spyplane affair in 1960 and the subsequent breakup of a Paris summit meeting with President Eisenhower. After Mr. Khrushchev's first visit to the United States, he insisted to his colleagues that President Eisenhower was a reasonable man and that statesmen could promote international amity through personal understandings. This homespun theory, part of his impatience to mute the cold war, was severely strained when the U-2 was shot down over the Soviet Union and President Eisenhower took responsibility for the incident.

For a fourth thing, his bumptious conduct then and on other occasions, such as the shoe-banging incident at the UN, embarrassed some of his associates, who felt that more dignity befitted the leader of a superpower. Some of them, too, had been bullied by their leader in explosions of temper and were delighted to vote his ouster.

Ranged against him, too, were powerful voices in the army. To allocate capital for agricultural supplies and machinery, he was obliged to cut down on spending for heavy industry and defense. The army, which had earlier supported him, was dismayed by his schemes to achieve defense at the lowest possible cost and elements of the officer corps, whose jobs were threatened, joined in the pressure against him.

Mao Split Noted

Mr. Khrushchev also caused alarm by the escalation of his quarrel with Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese leader. It had long been a shibboleth of Marxist thinking that the Communist world was necessarily a single entity, since it derived from a single doctrine, and the Soviet leader's China policy seemed to many Soviet and other Communists to threaten the fraternal spirit of world Communism. His handling of the Mao situation was cited specifically at the time of his ouster.

Finally, there was Mr. Khrushchev's willfulness as well as what seemed an increasing tendency to take the spotlight. His enemies accused him of both lack of foresight and building a cult of personality. He did indeed push his plans through the Politburo and was unwilling to accept frustration of his ideas. And he did appear to be insisting on adulation.

The combination of all his *shortcomings* came to more than outweigh his virtues in the eyes of his colleagues, and he was pensioned off in October, 1964. But it was a measure of the changes he wrought that he was voted out of office, not shot; and that some of his key policies, such as peaceful coexistence and arms limitation and emphasis on Soviet consumer needs, were taken up by his successors, albeit in a less flamboyant fashion.

Part of Mr. Khrushchev's success as a Soviet leader was his idiosyncratic style—his easy and *infectious smile* that showed the marked gap between two front teeth, his thundering anger, his earthy wit, his use of Russian proverbs, his capacity for strong drink, his rapport with workers and farmers. When he talked he jabbed his chubby fingers at the chest of the person listening to him, and he could say some impolitic things, as when he told Western diplomats in the Kremlin: "History is on our side—we will bury you."

Simple Maxims

He was uncomfortable with intellectuals and impatient with abstract theory—both attitudes that reflected his own life—and his Marxism was once described as a *set of rather simple maxims* in which he believed deeply.

It was as a practical man that Mr. Khrushchev *rose* from lowly beginnings to the top in the Communist hierarchy. He was born April 17, 1894, in the mud hut of his grandfather in Kalinova, a poor village in Kursk Province, where Great Russia borders on the Ukraine.

"My grandfather was a serf, the property of a landlord who could sell him if he wished, or trade him for a hunting dog," Mr. Khrushchev once recalled in tracing his background.

"My father was a farmer," he went on, "who worked in the (coal) mines in the winter in the hope that he would some day earn enough money to buy a horse, so that he could raise enough cabbage and potatoes to feed his family.

"As for myself, I began working as soon as I could walk. I herded calves, then sheep, and finally the landlord's cows, until I was 15. Then I went with my father to the coalfields of the Donbas to work in the shops and mines. I worked at a factory owned by the Germans, at coal pits owned by Frenchmen and at a chemical plant owned by Belgians. There I discovered something about capitalists. They are all alike, whatever their nationality. All they wanted from me was the most work for the least money that would keep me alive.

"So I became a Communist . . . I was not born a Communist . . . but life is a great school. It thrashes and bangs and teaches you."

Joined Party in 1918

In his brief account of his early years, Khrushchev omitted to mention that he had not joined the Bolshevik party until 1918, about a year after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution.

In the Civil War, Mr. Khrushchev fought as a member of the Red Guards, working in the political department of the 9th Army in the Ukraine.

When the Civil War ended, Mr. Khrushchev went to Rutchenkovo as a party organizer. His first wife, to whom he had been married in 1916, died, it is said, in the famine of 1921, but this aspect of his life was obscure. His climb up the party ladder began in earnest in 1922, when *he was sent to the Don Technical* College at Yuzovka to remedy his lack of formal education and to become acquainted with Marxism.

At the college he was named party secretary, a post of considerable importance that he held for three years. He also remarried. His wife, Nina, who accompanied him to the United States, was a schoolteacher and is believed to have smoothed some of his rough edges.

Meteoric Rise

His rise was meteoric: After holding a series of minor posts he became second in command of the Moscow city party in 1933; its chief in 1934; a member of the party's Central Committee the same year, making him one *of the hundred or so most power*ful men in the Soviet Union; and in 1935 party leader for the entire Moscow region.

Until Stalin's death in 1953, Mr. Khrushchev lived a somewhat precarious existence, he indicated in his secret speech of 1956.

Stalin's paranoia was growing—a plot of distinguished Jewish doctors to kill Soviet leaders was concocted in his brain—and, Mr. Khrushchev suggested in his 1956 speech, even those closest to the dictator felt apprehensive for their safety. In these circum*stances* Stalin's death as the result of a stroke was timely. "I wept," Mr. Khrushchev later told W. Averell Harriman, the American diplomat. "After all, we were his pupils and owed him everything. Like Peter the Great, Stalin fought barbarism with barbarism but he was a great man."

Georgi Malenkov was Stalin's immediate successor, but in the wheeling and dealing he was either forced or persuaded to drop his job as principal party secretary while retaining the Soviet premiership. This step gave Mr. Khrushchev his opening, for he took over virtual control of the party organization—machinery that he knew best of all.

Exit Malenkov

By early 1955 Mr. Khrushchev had strengthened his position sufficiently to strike down Mr. Malenkov. He accomplished this in part by getting army support (he pleaded that the Soviet hydrogen bomb detonated in 1953 required stronger defenses), and in the new alignment Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin was premier and Mr. Khrushchev was the party leader.

The *maneuver* that disposed of Mr. Malenkov (whose general policies Mr. Khrushchev was to *adopt*) was one step in the development of a post-Stalin consensus. Another was dismissal of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Stalin's longtime foreign minister, which culminated in his removal from power in 1957 in the so-called "anti-party" affair.

Although Mr. Khrushchev was clearly the chief Soviet leader as of 1954, when Mr. Malenkov went into effective eclipse, his position was vastly enhanced by his "secret speech," at the party Congress in 1956. Its theme—that Stalin had abused his power—skipped lightly over Mr. Khrushchev's own role and that of his principal associates. However, by emphasizing the corrective steps the party had taken since 1953 and was prepared to take, the speech cast Mr. Khrushchev in a favorable light: He was now to pursue a policy of fairness and strict legality.

And there was in fact a thaw. Hundreds of Stalin's victims were posthumously rehabilitated. Criticism of Stalin appeared in print. Some of the fears in Soviet life were muted. The authority of the party, as a collective group, was strengthened, and with it the principle of collegiality. And *eventually, the speech* contributed to the routing of Mr. Molotov and other hard-liners inside and outside the Soviet Union.

Foes Routed

Mr. Khrushchev's triumph over his foes was complete in 1957. Mr. Malenkov, Lazar Kaganovich and Mr. Molotov were outvoted in the Central Committee after winning an apparent victory in the Politburo. The three men were removed from their posts and expelled from the Central Committee. Mr. Khrushchev had the help of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who, however, was shortly ditched, as was Marshal Bulganin, leaving Mr. Khrushchev as both premier and party leader—the same dual role occupied by Stalin.

For more than six years he would rule without serious challenge. He grew cocky and domineering with his colleagues, unable to believe, until it was too late, that he could be deposed.

As bitterness with China escalated, Mr. Khrushchev was faced with discontent at home. Harvests were poor, grain had to be imported from the United States; and in 1962 meat and butter prices were raised. Instead of the Khrushchev promises of a rapid advance to plenty, the Soviet economy was creaking.

All of these things came to a head in October, 1964, when members of the Politburo were quietly called to a meeting, with Leonid I. Breshnev in the chair. Mr. Khrushchev was on holiday at his villa on the Black Sea. The vote went against him both in the Politburo and in the Central Committee. It was all over quickly and without fanfare.

Although Mr. Khrushchev had wrought tremendous ch[illegible] there was no popular out[illegible] him. His unfulfilled prom[illegible] consumer goods, his roughi[illegible] ment of intellectuals—[illegible] in 1962-63—and his atte[illegible] cut down defense spendi[illegible] him with few devoted fo[illegible] He was officially "relie[illegible] his posts and all but van[illegible]

In December, 1970, [illegible] Brown & Co. published [illegible] page book entitled "Khr[illegible] Remembers."

The book, which was [illegible] in Life magazine, purpo[illegible] be his reminiscences made [illegible] material emanating from [illegible] sources at various times [illegible] various circumstances."

Mr. Khrushchev issued [illegible] ment dissociating himse[illegible] the reminiscences. He [illegible] the material: "This is [illegible] tion and I am indignant [illegible] The statement marked [illegible] time his name had been [illegible] ed on Soviet radio since [illegible] deposed.

Even at his death, it [illegible] been established whether [illegible] was authentic, but the [illegible] expert opinion was that [illegible] if not all, of it was com[illegible] authentic material.

—ALDEN WH[illegible]

The New York Ti[illegible]

United Press International.

Mr. Khrushchev and Richard Nixon, then Vice-President, meet in Moscow in 19[illegible] the U.S. exhibition in a Soviet trade fair. The encounter was marked by a spon[illegible] ous and sometimes heated debate in a model kitchen on *communism versus capita*[illegible]

Khrushchev's Death Reve[illegible] To Russian People 2 Days [illegible]

(Continued from Page 1)

matic circles that Mr. Breshnev, the party general secretary, who succeeded Mr. Khrushchev as the country's top figure, decided that it would be politically embarrassing for the Kremlin to honor a man whom reference works now describe as a man given to "hare-brained schemes," and who acted in a "subjective" manner, whose plans for reorganization of the party machinery were poorly designed and who failed to consult with the other members of the top leadership.

Ironically, the man who Mr. Khrushchev sought to discredit—Stalin—is buried next to the Kremlin wall, and only last year a bust was installed in his honor. Stalin, of course, died in 1953 while in office, and his death was a time of national grief for the majority of Russians who did not know or refused to believe that he was responsible for the mass arrests and backward state of the Soviet economy.

The Pravda obituary differed from the usual effusive eulogies that are printed in honor of leading Soviet figures. The reference to "special pensioner" meant that upon his forced retirement he was awarded a private pension and did not have to receive only the social security benefits awarded on the basis of salary and time on the job.

The cool tone of the notice was sure to be interpreted by both party propagandists and by ordinary Russians as a signal that even in his death there would be no change in the official evaluation of Mr. Khrushchev that since his ouster has been quite negative.

Word of Mr. Khrushchev's death was first relayed to Western newsmen by friends of his family and confirmed informally by the Foreign Ministry in reply to queries.

Friends said that Mr. Khrushchev, who had a sk[illegible] dition for many years [illegible] been in and out of [illegible] recently, suffered a h[illegible] about five days ago. [illegible] rently was feeling bet[illegible] Kremlin hospital yeste[illegible] ing, but about noon di[illegible] sleep, they said.

His wife, Nina, and [illegible] daughters, Rada, were [illegible] side, the friends said.

He had lived most of [illegible] seven years in a fenced [illegible] at Petrovo-Dalnaye, [illegible] studded village some [illegible] west of Moscow. He [illegible] tained an apartment [illegible] part of the capital but [illegible] years, in poor health, [illegible] came into the city. His [illegible] penses were paid by [illegible] and he had a full [illegible] security guards. His [illegible] limited and he was [illegible] permitted to move a[illegible]

Seen June [illegible]

The last time he w[illegible] Western newsmen sa[illegible] 13, when he and his [illegible] at his polling place [illegible] cast his obligatory [illegible] local candidate for the [illegible] Republic Supreme Sov[illegible] how he felt, he replied. [illegible] Asked what he was do[illegible] days, he said: "I'm a [illegible] What do pensioners do[illegible]

Mr. Khrushchev [illegible] under something of [illegible] since the publication [illegible] year of "Khrushchev [illegible] bers," which is said to [illegible] Mr. Khrushchev's [illegible] tions about certain [illegible] his life. The Soviet [illegible] officially repudiated [illegible] and Mr. Khrushchev [illegible] ber was obliged to [illegible] ment calling it "a [illegible]

Ironically, the [illegible] that book forced [illegible] to lift temporarily [illegible] the use of Mr. [illegible] name in the mass [illegible] distributed his [illegible] and Radio Moscow [illegible] the air.

But Mr. Khrushchev [illegible] has not been eliminated [illegible] pletely. Official "[illegible] still note that "Khrushchev" was first [illegible] 1953 to 1964. Recent [illegible] War II take note [illegible] pation on the [illegible]

He is still regarded [illegible] ly by Soviet [illegible] praise him [illegible] campaign and [illegible] habilitate [illegible] demned by [illegible] criticized him [illegible] termed his [illegible] ness and his [illegible] and science [illegible] sidered behind [illegible]

Some of His Words

Former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev was known for his sharp tongue. These are some of his better known public remarks:

"Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you!"—at a Kremlin reception in November, 1956.

"Someone tried to poke his snout into our affairs and we clobbered his snout—so that he now certainly knows where the border is."—at a news conference on the U-2 incident of May, 1960.

"Humanity's face is more beautiful than her backside."—after viewing can-can dancers in Hollywood, September, 1959.

"Those who wait for the Soviet Union to abandon Communism will wait until a shrimp learns to whistle."—to correspondents in Yugoslavia, 1963.

"Stalin flagrantly flouted the Leninist principles of leadership and committed arbitrary actions and abuses of power. Stalin could look at a comrade sitting at the same table with him and say: 'Your eyes are shifting today!'"—speech to the 20th Party Congress in February, 1956.

"We shall never take up arms to force the ideas of Communism upon anybody. Our ideas will capture the minds of mankind."—at a reception in Albania, April, 1957.

"If you have to keep a goat in your house, you can get used to its smell and live. Let us regard imperialism as a goat and our house as the whole planet. What the devil do we need war for? It is better to live with a goat and bear its unpleasant smell. But, as the saying goes, don't let it into the kitchen garden."—speech in his birthplace in 1962.

"We have beaten you to the moon, but you have beaten us in sausage-making."—in Iowa, September, 1959, after tasting his first hot dog.

'A Tough Leader,' Harriman Says

Nixon Terms Khrushchev 'Vigorous, Colorful' Figure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (IHT). —President Nixon, in a statement released today by the White House, called Nikita Khrushchev a major world figure whom the President respected as a "vigorous and colorful advocate of his beliefs."

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said:

"Nikita Khrushchev, of course, was a major world figure and his contribution to Soviet history is well known. The President was well acquainted with Mr. Khrushchev and respected him as a vigorous and colorful advocate of his beliefs."

Other American expressions of sympathy at the death of Mr. Khrushchev came from industrialists Cyrus Eaton and farmer Roswell Garst, from Sens. Edward M. Kennedy and Hubert H. Humphrey, and from former Ambassadors Averell Harriman and George F. Kennan.

Sen. Humphrey, who used to joke that Mr. Khrushchev was the only man he ever met who could out-talk him, said the former Soviet premier was "one of the most dramatic and impressive figures of world politics."

Marathon Talk

"He broke the monolith of international Communism," said Sen. Humphrey, who had a marathon, eight-hour 25-minute talk with Mr. Khrushchev in 1958. "He broke down many of the barriers which previously isolated Russians from the political and economic institutions of the West," Sen. Humphrey said.

Mr. Garst, who entertained Mr. Khrushchev at his farm near Coon Rapids, Iowa, in 1959, remembered him as a man who had a great sense of humor and did more than any Soviet leader before him to open up his country to the rest of the world.

"He was a hardy individual who liked a good joke," Mr. Garst said. "He did a great job of opening doors so that people could visit with each other that hadn't before. Stalin wasn't very communicative and didn't want people to visit Russia. Khrushchev changed that."

Sen. Kennedy, who is on a visit to Britain, said in London he was sorrowed by the news of Mr. Khrushchev's death. The senator added:

"During the fateful days of the Cuban missile crisis, when the world stood on the brink of a nuclear holocaust, Premier Khrushchev wisely chose to put the cause of peace and the fate of mankind above national interest. "That decision stands as his hallmark on the international scene. I join with the Soviet people in extending understanding and sympathy to Mrs. Khrushchev and her family."

Met Harriman in 1959

Mr. Harriman was U.S. ambassador in Moscow from 1943 to 1946 and Mr. Kennan in 1952, a few years short of Mr. Khrushchev's tenure as premier between 1958 and 1964. Mr. Harriman met Mr. Khrushchev in 1959.

"Khrushchev was a tough leader who didn't want to see his country blown up," Mr. Harriman said. "The way to deal with him was to be firm and give him an opportunity to retreat.

"Khrushchev had a sense of humor that made you like him," Mr. Harriman said. "He was easier to get along with than Josef Stalin."

Mr. Kennan said: "His passing, of course, marks the end of an epoch. But even that isn't entirely true, as he hasn't had much influence in recent years."

Mr. Eaton said he met Mr. Khrushchev in 1958 and was quickly impressed with his intelligence.

"I found he was not a fanatic on political and ideological matters, but took a practical approach," Mr. Eaton said. "He was trying for an understanding with the United States and was content that we should pursue our own economic and political system while his country followed its own ideas."

Big Company Man

"When I met Mr. Khrushchev in the Kremlin in 1958, I was immediately struck with his vigor and quick native intelligence," Mr. Eaton said. "I told him that if he had been born in the United States, he would have risen to be head of one of our great corporations."

Mr. Eaton, who received the Lenin Peace Prize from Mr. Khrushchev, said he intended to send his condolences to Mrs. Khrushchev.

In New York, a United Nations spokesman said yesterday that Secretary-General U Thant expressed his regrets over the death of Mr. Khrushchev.

A brief statement said:

"It is with regret that the secretary-general has learned of the death of Nikita Khrushchev. He still retains very pleasant memories of his several meetings with him, and he extends his condolences to Mrs. Khrushchev and the other members of his bereaved family."

Soviet Allies in East Europe Remain Silent on Khrushchev

VIENNA, Sept. 12 (WP).—The Soviet Union's Eastern European allies maintained official silence throughout the weekend on the death of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, to whom they had all at one time paid obeisance.

The only exceptions were brief reports on Hungarian television and the Polish radio, each of them merely quoting Western news sources. This may well have been a single slip of the censors acting in the two countries whose ruling Communist regimes owe their survival to Mr. Khrushchev's aid in crushing the anti-Communist uprising in the countries during the peak of his power in 1956.

The more obvious exception to this grim rule of silence in the Communist world—and the more understandable also—was the coverage in Yugoslavia. For it was Mr. Khrushchev who thawed the long Stalinist freeze on Yugoslavia that followed Moscow's break with President Tito. Relations between the two countries have never been as good since Mr. Khrushchev was overthrown by his more dogmatic comrades in arms. In the Yugoslav press, he was hailed as "The man under whom the Stalinist ice began to crack."

In a special article, the Belgrade daily Politika recapitulated all the key points of the 1955 "Belgrade Declaration" between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in which Moscow recognized the right of Communist countries to pursue their own road to Socialism.

Borba, the organ of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance of Working People, published a signed front-page editorial in which Mr. Khrushchev was portrayed as "a friend."

The prominent Belgrade treatment given Mr. Khrushchev's role came only 10 days before an "unofficial and friendly" visit there by Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, his first since 1966. Yugoslavs have made plain that they would appreciate from Mr. Brezhnev the same kind of clear recognition of their independent course as that acceded to by Mr. Khrushchev. Mr. Khrushchev's visit to Yugoslavia from May 27 to June 3, 1955, was a major turning point. But since the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia Belgrade's relations with the Soviet Union have been cold.

The repetition of all the key points from the "Belgrade Declaration" appeared to Western observers to be a recipe for the upcoming visit—couched in the form of a historical review.

The Borba editorialist, Predrag Bukovic, described Mr. Khrushchev as "sometimes controversial, sometimes stormy," but nevertheless "a very big man" who had opened a new era of democratization.

Praise From Longo, Nenni

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP).—Italian Communist party chief Luigi Longo sent his condolences last night to the widow of Mr. Khrushchev. He called Mr. Khrushchev "a sincere friend of our people" and "a passionate worker for peace and Socialism."

Pietro Nenni, who supported Italian Communism until Russian tanks crushed the Hungarian revolt in 1956, praised Mr. Khrushchev for his "courage" in erasing Stalin's influence.

Mr. Nenni added: "Khrushchev certainly was a great man, even in moments of defeat. It must be remembered of him also, however, that he was the man of the bloody repression of the popular revolt of Budapest and, together with Walter Ulbricht of East Germany, the man of the Berlin Wall."

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ELYSEE-MONTMARTRE

Building From Which Oswald Shot Kennedy May Become Tourist Site

DALLAS (NYT).—Tourists may soon be able to peer through the window from which Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Aubrey Mayhew, a Nashville song promoter who owns the Texas School Book Depository, said that he planned to open the building's sixth floor as a tourist attraction.

"I am having money problems," he said. Earlier, he had said that he would not "exploit" the spot from which the shots were fired that killed Kennedy and injured John B. Connally, who was then governor of Texas.

Mr. Mayhew bought the seven-story building on April 16, 1970, at an auction. He said that he planned to make the building into a museum but did not say when.

His announcement about opening the building to tourists prompted the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission of Texas to ask the Texas Legislature to give it the power to expropriate the building and turn it into a state-operated museum and memorial.

The legislature is not scheduled to meet again until January, 1973, but a special session probably will be called early next year because of state budget problems.

New Constitution for Egypt Approved by 99.98% of Voters

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A permanent constitution, prohibiting such practices as wiretapping and censorship of mail and offering guarantees of basic freedoms, has been approved overwhelmingly by Egyptian voters, Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem said today.

In a national referendum yesterday, a majority of 99.98 percent of the voters approved the constitution, Mr. Salem said.

Of 7,867,620 ballots cast, only 1,363 persons voted "no." There were 3,640 invalid ballots.

Mr. Salem said that 98.3 percent of eligible voters cast ballots.

The constitution was one of a series of measures introduced by President Anwar Sadat to reorganize the nation's political and social structures after he purged the government of his opponents in May.

Cabinet Resigns

The cabinet of Premier Mahmoud Fawzi resigned tonight. The Middle East News Agency said that President Sadat asked Mr. Fawzi to form a new government. Political sources said that Mr. Fawzi's resignation was a routine action made necessary by the adoption of the new constitution.

Mr. Sadat said that the new constitution signaled a new era of democracy for Egypt.

"No more will the predawn visitors knock on citizens' doors," he said in one address in which he outlined 24 articles in the charter of 193 sections that protects the individual's rights and property.

He accused his opponents, who are now on trial on conspiracy charges, of liberally using such methods as mail censorship and wiretapping.

Citizens now have the right to meet and discuss things privately "within the limits of the law" and their homes are free from search except by authorities with a special court order.

Women's Rights

There is freedom of religion. Women have equal rights politically, socially and culturally.

Other articles consolidate power in the hands of the presidency, including temporary rule by decree.

To pave the way for the referendum, Mr. Sadat last week dissolved the People's Council (parliament). A new council will be elected on Oct. 27. Workers and farmers will have 50 percent of the seats.

The Arab Socialist Union, the nation's only political party, was reorganized in July.

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said today that Mr. Sadat later this week will announce further streamlining of state offices in an address to the nation.

Arab League Confers, Adds 2 Members

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Arab League, strengthened by two more members, conferred today on inter-Arab differences and reviewed the Middle East crisis.

Foreign ministers and deputy ministers held a final four-hour meeting tonight but the discussions will be continued by Arab ambassadors in Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said.

The league voted yesterday to admit the newly independent gulf states of Bahrain and Qatar, bringing membership to 16. The news agency said that members discussed but took no action on an application from a third gulf state, Oman.

Conference sources said that the league was attempting to resolve domestic difficulties in Oman before admitting it.

Session Opens Next Week

In the talks, the major topic was coordination of policy against Israel at the United Nations General Assembly session opening Sept. 21.

Secretary-General Abdel Khalek Hassouna told the delegates yesterday that splits within Arab ranks last year had harmed their cause at the UN. He appealed for closed ranks this year. Political observers, however, said that the members appeared to be even more divided this year.

Among the new issues are the Moroccan-Libyan split over Libya's announced support for an abortive coup in Morocco earlier this year and the Sudanese-Iraqi split over Iraq's role in a coup against the Khartoum regime.

The only public sign of progress came in a statement by the Saudi Arabian minister for foreign affairs, Omar Sakkaf.

He said a thrice-postponed conference to arrange peace between Jordan and Palestinian guerrillas had been rescheduled for Wednesday in the Saudi capital of Jeddah.

Russia's Luna-18 Hits Moon But Landing Is 'Unlucky'

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The unmanned Luna-18 spacecraft vanished into a vast moon mountain range yesterday—presumably wrecked in some rocky trap—in what the Soviets called an "unlucky" landing.

"Measurements show that the moon-landing of Luna-18 in these difficult (mountain) topographical conditions was unlucky," Tass said.

As usual, the official Soviet reports did not spell out clearly what had gone afoul with the nine-day-old mission.

But Western space observers said the wording suggested that the Soviets may have aimed it for the rugged Appolonius Mountains, where it landed and was lost, in a bid to dig up and bring back some ancient moon soil of the type America's Apollo-15 secured.

This interpretation, if correct, would mean that the craft did not crash out of control but rather landed in the general target area and tumbled out of control on touchdown. Unlike the piloted U.S. moon-landers, the automatic Soviet craft lacked the fine-maneuvering advantage of piloting with direct sight.

Luna-18 entered moon orbit last Tuesday, and Tass said it made 54 revolutions. The craft had 85 communication sessions with earth controllers before the end. Tass said it conveyed "new experimental data on the work of the station and its on-board systems."

The loss of Luna-18 marked the third ill-fated mission in recent Soviet space efforts. All three cosmonauts aboard the Soyuz-11 earth orbiting craft died June 30 of what the Soviets described as the effects of sudden cabin depressurization during descent.

In April, the three-man Soyuz-10 returned to earth after only two days in orbit and one linkup with the Salyut orbiting laboratory. Space sources in Moscow and abroad said the mission had been cut short due to space illness suffered by a crew member.

Western sources said they thought Luna-18's mission most likely had been to scoop up moon soil and return it to earth in an expanded version of the Luna-16 mission of one year ago. They said it was less likely it was carrying a Lunokhod-2, second generation of the exploring robot deposited on the moon last Nov. 17 by Luna-17. Lunokhod-1 is still operating.

U.S. Governors In Puerto Rico, Get Protest

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Thousands of demonstrators demanding independence for Puerto Rico marched on a meeting of U.S. governors here today.

As they moved through the city streets, shouting slogans such as "Yanks go home," more than 2,000 policemen guarded the two hotels where Vice-President Spiro Agnew and 47 of the 50 U.S. governors are staying.

They had been warned to expect a noisy welcome as they began the 63d annual national four-day governors' conference today.

The protest is over Puerto Rico's current status as a Commonwealth closely tied to the United States. It drew one of the biggest political demonstrations seen here in recent years.

Today's governors conference program consisted mainly of preliminary activities, such as registration and organizational meetings. Business sessions start tomorrow, when Mr. Agnew will make an address.

Obituaries

Pier Angeli, 39, of Hollywood, Found Dead of Pill Overdose

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Sept. 12 (UPI).—Pier Angeli, 39, an Italian-born actress who formerly was the wife of singer Vic Damone, was found dead in her apartment Friday.

Miss Angeli's body was found by a friend, Helena Correll, who lived with her. Miss Correll said the actress had been under a physician's care for a stomach disorder.

A preliminary toxicological examination yesterday revealed that she had died of an overdose of barbiturates. Further tests were scheduled, to determine if the death was accidental or a suicide, the coroner's office said.

'Soulful, Demure'

"Soulful," "demure," and "poignant" were adjectives often used by critics in describing the petite Miss Angeli's early movie portrayals.

Her second film—the 1951 production of "Teresa"—was the one that brought her recognition as an up-and-coming star. In it, she portrayed a young Italian girl who leaves her family in war-ravaged Italy to marry an American soldier, a "hero" who turns out a shiftless weakling.

In the 1956 picture "Somebody Up There Likes Me," based on the life of Rocky Graziano, Miss Angeli played the wife of the boxer who fought his way from a life of crime to the world middleweight championship.

Despite the prominence she gained in "character" roles such as these, Miss Angeli also had an outgoing and lilting image in other roles—an image in keeping with her sunny nature and pert disposition offstage.

She was "discovered" in Italy by the director Leonide Moguy while still a teen-ager.

She had learned only a few words of English when she received the title role in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Teresa" the following year, 1951. That year her twin sister, Marisa Pavan, also began an acting career.

Miss Angeli was divorced from Vic Damone, after a stormy four-year marriage, in 1958. A bitter custody battle over their son was not settled until 1965.

In 1962 she married Armando Travajoli, an Italian bandleader. They separated about two years later.

Henry Mattson

WOODSTOCK, N.Y., Sept. 12 (AP).—Henry Mattson, 84, Swedish-born landscape and seascape artist whose works were acquired by a number of prominent American museums and galleries, died here last Wednesday.

Rev. Eduard Froidure

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Rev. Eduard Froidure, 72, one of Belgium's best-known Catholic priests, was killed in an auto accident here Friday night.

Father Froidure won his reputation fighting for children of the poor in Brussels slums, a crusade he began in 1931. His demonstrations, in which he was seen pushing a ragman's cart in the streets of this capital city, led to the opening of holiday homes for poor children.

Rev. Roland Devaux

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Rev. Roland Devaux, 68, one of the leading archaeologists and researchers of the Dead Sea Scrolls, died Friday. The French-born Franciscan father had been active in the archaeology of the Holy Land for nearly 50 years. He had been director of the French Archaeological Bible School in Jerusalem for 25 years and most recently was an instructor there. He was one of the discoverers of the ancient scrolls near the Dead Sea in 1947. The parchments yielded valuable commentary on Old Testament writings and life in the area two millennia ago.

He died of complications following an appendectomy. The funeral will be held tomorrow in Jerusalem.

George E.F. Boden

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12 (AP).—George E.F. Boden, 65, an executive with Esso Standard Oil Co. of Europe, died here last Thursday night after a lengthy illness. Mr. Boden, a native of The Hague, had lived in New Orleans off and on since 1922. He was purchasing agent for Esso Standard, Europe.

Keystone.

Pier Angeli

Bonn Cool to Finnish Move To Recognize 2 Germanys

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Sept. 12.—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik—policy toward the East—backfired yesterday.

It was already bogged down in a new and complicated wrangle with the East Germans when, on Friday, the Finnish government summoned the West German and East German trade representatives in Helsinki.

It proposed the simultaneous raising of the two German trade representations to full embassies, with full diplomatic recognition of both. Finland would then be the first country in Western Europe to recognize East Germany.

The Finns, according to diplomatic sources in Helsinki, took the initiative after the signing a week ago of the Big Four agreement on Berlin.

Sharp Reaction in Bonn

The West German Foreign Office reacted sharply yesterday to the Finnish step. It noted that the Finns had based their proposal on an improvement in the European political atmosphere.

"The process mentioned by the Finnish government has not, however, gone so far that an unequivocal positive judgment of the future developments is warranted," the Foreign Office said.

"Rather, we stand only at the beginning of this process, and there are still difficult negotiations ahead in the case of the Berlin regulations," it continued. "Just at this time all should be avoided which could influence the efforts of those involved."

Bonn said it would examine the Finnish initiative carefully and would discuss it with the three Western allies, since it involves the powers responsible for Germany as a whole.

But the West German statement made it clear that the government strongly disapproves of the Finnish initiative. In this, it has the backing of the other Nordic states, which have agreed not to muddy the waters until the Berlin negotiations are ended.

The Finns have their own concerns, however, and one of them is their ambition to be the host to the proposed European security conference. This conference is strongly sought by the Russians, and any move toward recognition of East Germany would presumably help the Finns.

Officially, Finland has only trade relations with both German states. All the other Nordic countries have full diplomatic relations with Bonn and not with East Germany.

By proposing a simultaneous recognition of the two Germanys, the Finns appeared to be giving West Germany the right to veto their proposal. That Bonn would probably do this was indicated by the Foreign Office communiqué.

"The standpoint of the federal government to premature establishment of diplomatic relations with East Germany by other states is known," it said. "It is unchanged."

At the least, the Finnish initiative was an embarrassment for Mr. Brandt's government, which is dedicated to improving ties with Eastern Europe and to a realistic approach to all problems, including that of East Germany. If it is forced to veto the Finnish project, the East Germans will inevitably charge Mr. Brandt with hypocrisy.

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Last UN Truce Aide In Israel to Retire

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 (AP).—The only remaining member of the UN truce mission in Palestine, Albert Grand of France, is retiring shortly after 21 years of service here, it was announced today.

Mr. Grand came here in 1949 with the staff of UN Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden. Previously, he served in Korea and mainland China.

After Count Bernadotte was assassinated in Jerusalem, Mr. Grand stayed on as spokesman of the UN Truce Supervision Organization.

Rome U.S. Daily Sold; Gen. Smith Is New Publisher

ROME, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The Daily American of Rome, Italy's only English-language newspaper, announced today that its publisher, Robert H. Cunningham, had sold the paper to an international group.

The new owners were said to include Mark Antinucci, an American businessman and investment counselor in Rome; Michele Sindona, an Italian financier with far-ranging international interests and Vatican connections, and Maj. Gen. Sory Smith, USAF (ret.), a former chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in Italy.

Gen. Smith will be the new publisher and Mr. Sindona will be chairman and president of the company operating the newspaper and a printing plant here. Mr. Antinucci said that the Daily American would be expanded and improved with the addition of a full business section and more staff-produced news stories and features.

Douglas Fleming will continue as the newspaper's editor. The paper is now in its 26th year of publication.

Mrs. Gandhi to Visit Moscow on Sept. 27

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will pay a three-day state visit to the Soviet Union starting Sept. 27, her secretariat announced today.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit, in response to a long-standing invitation from Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, will precede by a month her planned tour of several Western capitals, including Washington. India and Russia signed a friendship treaty on Aug. 9.

West Won't Intervene in Rift on Berlin

'No Crisis,' U.S. Ambassador Says

BONN, Sept. 12 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush said yesterday that the Western signatories of the four-power Berlin agreement will not intervene in smoothing over a dispute between West and East Germany over follow-up negotiations.

"I am sure the problem will be worked out in a satisfactory way. There is no crisis," he said.

The second round of the inter-German talks, on transit traffic between West Germany and Berlin as well as visits between the divided city's two halves, ended abruptly Thursday. The West German government said the reason was that East Germany reneged on using a mutually agreed German translation of the official English, Russian and French texts as a negotiating basis.

Mr. Rush said yesterday that he insisted before signing the American-Russian-British-French accord last week that the two Germany's prepare a mutually agreed German text first.

"There was such a text," he said. "I would not have signed if there had not been. But after the agreement was signed, it turned out (the East German official newspaper) Neues Deutschland came out with a different text."

West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said Friday that Bonn's chief negotiator, State Secretary Egon Bahr, will insist on using the mutually approved version when he meets his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, again in East Berlin Tuesday.

Wilson on Moscow Visit

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Harold Wilson, leader of Britain's opposition Labor party, arrived here today on a four-day visit for talks with Soviet leaders. His discussions are expected to include prospects for a European security conference, Anglo-Soviet trade, nuclear disarmament and East-West relations.

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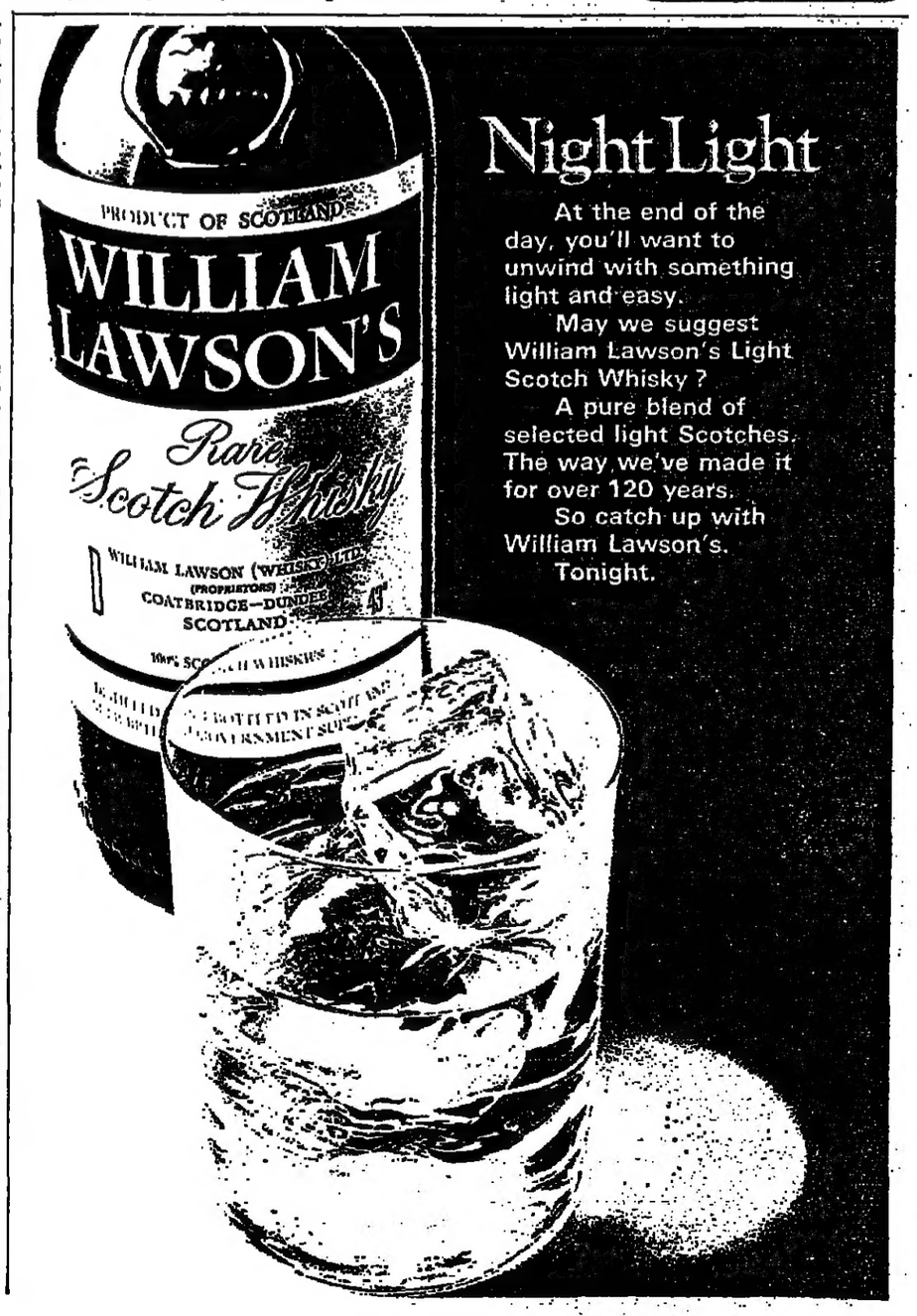

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Monday, September 13, 1971 *

The Khrushchev Era

It lasted little more than a decade—from Stalin's death in 1953 to his deposition in 1964—but the era of Nikita Khrushchev was critical for the Soviet Union and the world. There were other statesmen of stature and repute in his day—Eisenhower and Kennedy in the United States, Eden and Macmillan in Britain, De Gaulle in France, Mao in China. But the Khrushchev color and flamboyance, his crude panache, his occasional recklessness combined with fundamental shrewdness, made the decade peculiarly his own.

Nikita Khrushchev took the Soviet Union out of the dark night of Stalinism, out of that pervasive fear which made the Kremlin a symbol of terror for the Russian people and all their neighbors. He broke a long tradition in his country of eliminating political rivals with the bullet, and an almost equally strong tradition which judged all nations by their ideological purity—as determined by Josef Stalin. In a land that had long sacrificed bread to arms and factories, he paid more attention to bread.

His failures were numerous, and some of his ventures were dangerous in his own time and still carry a threat: He injected Soviet power into Cuba and evoked the missile crisis; he extended that power to the Middle East, with ultimate results that have not yet been made manifest; he exacerbated relations with China, and the end of that drama is not in sight. Much of this turmoil may be attributed to the defects of the Khrushchev qualities.

Yet Stalin's rigidity would not have tolerated a Nasser as ally. Geared to the tank columns and swarming infantry of his great patriotic war he would not have vaulted to the stars, like Khrushchev's cosmonauts, or leaped the Atlantic with missiles. Neither could Stalin grasp the total threat of nuclear destruction involved in his own rejection of any curb on the Soviet Union's nuclear development; neither could Stalin conceive of "peaceful coexistence"—that phrase which Khrushchev took from Chou En-lai and Nehru.

That Khrushchev died a "nonperson," his passing marked initially by an atmosphere of punctured secrecy that paid no honor to him, or to the government that succeeded him, indicates that the Byzantine thinking of the Kremlin has not altered completely since Stalin's day. That he died in bed, seven years after his fall from power, shows that it has altered considerably. And if a Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean and Middle East on the brink of war may be considered part of his legacy, so are the Berlin agreement, the SALT talks, the prospect of a European security treaty.

For good or ill, Nikita Khrushchev, with his peasant cunning and his extravagant gestures, forcibly propelled the Soviet Union into the real world of the last half of the 20th century. And on balance, the world must find more good than ill in his highly flavored reign.

'You Mean After November 13th I Come Down Into the Fridge?'

Avoiding a Fiasco

The cabinet-level conference between the United States and Japan engendered angry argument and wound up with both governments still far apart on their trade and monetary disputes.

The Nixon administration is convinced that it can compel Premier Sato's government to revalue the yen enough to wipe out Japan's trade surplus with the United States—on pain of being excluded from the American market by tariff walls, quotas and other barriers to trade.

Japan is refusing to submit to this extreme American pressure. The Sato government has suffered heavy political damage at home as a result of Mr. Nixon's two policy "bombshells"—his planned visit to Communist China and his new economic policy, particularly the floating of the dollar and the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on imports.

The Tokyo regime, which cannot let itself appear a weak American vassal, is hitting back as best it can, even refusing to commit itself at this time to give all-out support to the United States effort to preserve Nationalist China's membership in the United Nations.

It is not too late to prevent this dangerous turn in Japanese-American relations from escalating into a full-scale political and economic fiasco. But to do so will require greater flexibility and realism than have yet been present in either Washington or Tokyo.

The Japanese government must recognise that a lasting improvement in its trade relations with the United States requires a further upward valuation of the yen. The recent decision of Tokyo to float the yen was a move in this direction, but Washington's unwillingness to indicate when and under what conditions it would abolish the 10 percent import surcharge has apparently caused Japan to tie additional changes in the value of the yen to the multilateral negotiations with Europe. Japan has also moved some distance toward trade liberalization, but not enough.

Part of the trouble is a growing suspicion—not only in Tokyo but throughout the world—that the Nixon administration is little interested in returning to liberal trade principles, despite the President's rhetorical tributes to those principles.

The time has come for Mr. Nixon to clarify his intentions on trade policy. The 10 percent surcharge has served as a lever to start movement toward a needed realignment of exchange rates and a major reform of the international monetary system. But any hint of American intention to freeze in the import surcharge and the discriminatory features of the proposed 10 percent investment tax credit will push other nations to a conviction that the real Nixon doctrine in the economic area is protectionist—a conviction that would bring worldwide retaliation.

An opportunity to begin reversing the perilous Japanese-American estrangement will present itself in Mr. Nixon's meeting with Emperor Hirohito in Alaska later this month. On an even broader scale, movement toward a resolution of the overall economic impasse should be initiated by the United States at the meeting of the Group of Ten industrial nations in London this week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Japan Is in Doubt

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—You don't have to be Gen. De Gaulle or Winston Churchill to imagine enterprises of pith and moment affecting the United States and Japan. But you'd never know it from the agenda of the joint cabinet talks held here in Washington last week.

The meeting dealt with a vast array of hot, but essentially small, potatoes. And there lies the reason why Japanese-American relations have recently been going sour.

At the top of the agenda for last week's business was the matter of exchange rates. Secretary of State William Rogers came out flatly and asked the Japanese for a major upward revision of the yen against the dollar.

The Japanese, in a gesture that reflected the mean spirit of the occasion, leaked an advance text of Secretary Rogers's remarks. Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, even before hearing Mr. Rogers, announced that yen revaluation was a multilateral, not a bilateral, subject. He warned the United States there might be "retaliation" unless this country lifted the recent 10 percent tax on imports "at the earliest possible date."

Peking Issue

A second issue important in the talks last week was Chinese representation at the United Nations. Secretary Rogers indicated that, while accepting a UN seat for Communist China, Washington would also fight to keep a seat for Taiwan. He asked Japan to co-sponsor the American resolution.

The Japanese replied they wanted to study the matter further. In fact, no Japanese commitment would be worth anything now anyway. For the Chinese issue has become a central bone of contention in Japanese politics, dividing especially the ruling Liberal Democratic party of Premier Eisaku Sato.

A third issue for the talks last week involved Japanese textile exports to this country. The men from Tokyo were reminded of President Nixon's pledge to American producers that he would get from them an international agreement limiting the flow.

The Japanese replied they had already put into effect voluntary limitations on textile exports. Since the voluntary agreement was only two months old, it made sense to wait and see how it worked.

These issues are, of course, not wholly trivial. They are hot items for Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance and Commerce in the weeks and months ahead. Such matters always, and necessarily, dominate ministerial meetings. And they do have to be explored.

Still, yen rates and the exact texts of UN resolutions and the export volume of knitted jerseys are not exactly Olympian subjects. There are far bigger issues at stake.

Defense of Japan

There is the matter of Japanese defense and whether it should be nuclear or not. There is the related question of Japan's role in the three-cornered world of the United States, Russia and Japan. There is the connected issue of Japanese relations with Southeast Asia, India and the rest of the underdeveloped world.

In the past these questions could easily be left unasked. Japan's low profile was assumed, and the world of Japanese-American relations could safely be left to ministerial meetings.

But that is no longer the case. Everything about Japan from the inner dynamics of her politics to her external weight in the world is up for grabs. More than at any time since Pearl Harbor, Japan is in doubt.

The need, accordingly, is to start thinking big about Japan. Unless there is open discussion about the large issues, the acrimony generated by fights over exchange rates and resolutions and tariffs could drive Washington and Tokyo to irrational steps. What, after all, would it profit the United States to gain a couple of points in yen revaluation if the price was a nuclear Japan?

Back to Fiery Run

By James Reston

FIERY RUN, Va.—The equinox has come to Virginia a little early this year, and Fiery Run, fed by gully-washing rains off Rattlesnake Mountain, is charging down these lovely valleys to the Rappahannock and the sea. It is startling to come home to an old pre-Revolutionary cabin in these hills after a long journey into China, for it is a reminder of how old the American Revolution really is, and how young are the revolutions of China and the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Communists are now celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of their party. Though they represent the oldest civilization in the human family and almost a quarter of the human race, they talk as if history began 21 years ago when they defeated Chiang Kai-shek and took over the administration of China.

But down the road here in Fauquier County of Virginia, John Marshall, the fourth Chief Justice of the United States, the eldest of fifteen children of Thomas Marshall (1730-1802) and Mary Keith Marshall, daughter of an immigrant Scottish preacher, was writing revolutionary law more than a hundred years before Mao Tse-tung began studying Karl Marx as an obscure assistant in the library at Peking University.

The interesting thing about this is that the Chinese no longer think about America as a revolutionary force in the world, and to a lesser extent this is also true of the Russians. Though the United States, despite all its disappointments, has created a more equal society than either the Soviet Union or Communist China, it is still regarded in Peking and Moscow as a selfish and even repressive state, and even our old friends in Britain, France and Germany have their doubts.

Something Wrong

So there is obviously something wrong. In the headlines of the world's press and in the voice of radio and the pictures on television these days Washington seems to be in trouble. Not only in Vietnam but in world trade and finance, even with the young, the poor and the blacks at home there is controversy.

Even the "almighty dollar" is now being traded at a discount in the capitals of the world. Yet if you listen to officials in Peking, Tokyo or London, Washington sounds more reasonable and generous than any of them, more willing to forget the past and concentrate on the future, more conscious of the present scientific revolution, more aware and more willing to try to work out some kind of new world order for the control of war, money and military arms.

To be fair about it, no politician in the world has been more willing to adjust to the facts and realities of military, economic and political power than President Nixon. He has been very late in the process, but in his new China policy and his new economic policy he has been willing to rebuke the past and even to criticize his own anti-Communist and anti-welfare-state policies of the last quarter-century.

In short, whatever his views have been in the political struggles in Washington over the last 25 years, Mr. Nixon has come out in the end in favor of the American progressive and even revolutionary tradition, and in so doing he was going with Chief Justice Marshall and the American pragmatic and progressive ideas of the last century.

Down these Virginia lanes, this is not a popular policy. Fauquier County is conservative Harry Byrd country. It is intensely patriotic, and even hawkish on Vietnam. But it has to deal with the realities of the land and its people and, conservative as it is, it is beginning to show a readiness for change.

The Difference

This is the big difference between the United States and China or Russia. The United States is beginning to admit that maybe it has been wrong in the past. Fauquier County used to grow corn and plow the hillsides and let the soil slide down into Fiery Run and the Rappahannock, but now it is raising new cattle on new pastures with new strains of grass and even taking a new look at its political as well as its agricultural future.

Peking and Moscow differ on many things, but they seem to agree on the proposition that, at least in public, they have never been wrong about anything. They defend everything they have done in the past, no matter how silly, and in fairness to President Nixon, he has not been making the same mistake.

He has said, quite clearly, that Washington's policy on Vietnam has been wrong, that his domestic economic policies have not worked out, that the time has come to negotiate new policies at home and abroad and that for this purpose he should go to Peking and should try to arrange an accommodation with Japan and other nations on trade and monetary policies.

In so doing, Mr. Nixon has finally come around to the pragmatic and progressive tradition of John Marshall. He has not been a revolutionary symbol in the past, but his new China and his economic policies have brought him full circle and hopefully he will get the support of the Democrats, the allies and the Communists on this fundamental change.

Master of Theatrics But a Sober Realist

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—On the evening of Sept. 19, 1959, I went up to the head table to ask Nikita Khrushchev for his autograph. It was at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council dinner for the Soviet premier, and his ambassador, Mikhail (Smiling Mike) Menshikov, did the interpreting.

Nikita S. Sergeyevich turned over the dinner invitation card I had proffered for his signature. "It's not a blank check," I said, "you don't have to worry." Quick as ever he replied: "I'm not worrying; I have nothing; I'm a poor man." He scrawled his signature on the back of the card.

A few minutes later, Khrushchev's mercurial nature produced a quite different result. Los Angeles Mayor Norris Poulson stood up to publicly chide Khrushchev for his earlier statement that "we will bury you." Khrushchev reacted with rage. He already had explained that remark, he said, and it referred to economic competition, not to a military strike. "I am deeply concerned over these conscious distortions of my thoughts," he shouted at the stunned audience. "I've never mentioned any rockets."

"Let's not try to bury one another," Khrushchev declared. "We are the two most powerful nations and the consequences of a play on words can be too sad for our peoples. Our rockets are on the assembly line. I have come with serious intentions and you try to reduce the matter to simply a joke. If you want to compete in a cold war, go ahead, but think what it means with modern weapons."

Furious Attack

Khrushchev worked himself into a fury. It had taken him 12 hours to fly to America, he said, but it would take "even less" to return. He turned on Poulson, shouting again: "I trust that even the mayor reads the press. In my country the chairman of the city council reads the press or he isn't elected the next time he runs. If you want to insist on this cold war line, then there can be no thought of disarmament."

The dinner ended in a shambles. Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, back from Moscow for Khrushchev's American tour, thought he might very well head for home the next day. Khrushchev already was out of sorts over the refusal of the Americans to let him visit Disneyland.

Next morning, Khrushchev was glowering as we boarded the special train for San Francisco. But the friendly crowd at Santa Barbara warmed him up. During an incredible roving press conference he held as he walked through the press cars (into each one of which every one of the hundreds of newsmen and cameramen tried to jam lest they miss something), Khrushchev was back to his old self.

"The people are wonderful," he told us. "The people want peace. There must be peace in the whole world." After the crowd at the San Luis Obispo stop, he was on top again but still needling about Disneyland. "I'm especially glad that the house arrest I was placed under has been lifted" and "they allowed me to approach the people and to look them in the eye."

"I'm a political leader," he said. "My strength is my tie with the people. To lose the tie is to lose all influence."

Extraordinary Leader

A most extraordinary political leader he was, indeed one of the most amazing and unusual of this turbulent century. He had been invited to America by President Eisenhower as a way out of an impasse over Berlin, and he was all eyes and ears to see and know about this epitome of capitalism and imperialism. Nikita K[illegible]shchev was a Communist [illegible] faith, as ardent as any re[illegible]ist has ever been.

But it was Khrushchev w[illegible] the first Soviet leader to [illegible] that nuclear weapons had [illegible]ed the ways of interna[illegible] politics and to act upon [illegible] found a similar sense in [illegible]hower and, together, dea[illegible] almost immeasurable gu[illegible] separated them, they had [illegible] to take the first steps [illegible] closer relations when [illegible] Gary Power's U-2 was sho[illegible] over the Soviet Union.

I first saw him at the [illegible] in Geneva in 1955 when [illegible] through John Foster Dul[illegible]forts to prevent the Sovi[illegible] from attaining diplomatic [illegible] with the United States. In [illegible] Paris, after the U-2, he ra[illegible] he did so again that fall [illegible] shoe-pounding at the Uni[illegible]tions. It was a rage ind[illegible] doubt by the fact that [illegible] incident had gravely [illegible] his power, as he subsequen[illegible] to tell an American visit[illegible]

No one who was there w[illegible] forget the grim looks on th[illegible] of Premier Khrushchev an[illegible]ident John Kennedy as the[illegible] out of their last meet[illegible] Vienna in 1961. Khrushch[illegible] judged Kennedy a patsy [illegible] debacle at the Bay of [illegible] judgment that I am su[illegible] much to do with his [illegible]ment of missiles in Cuba. [illegible] Yet the two leaders mana[illegible] step back from the [illegible] disaster in time to save u[illegible]

Khrushchev was, as [illegible] wrote, beady-eyed. He [illegible] master of theatrics, turni[illegible] or laughter or charm on [illegible] at will and always to a [illegible] He was a Russian pea[illegible] Communist apparatchik, a[illegible]tarian. He never forgot [illegible] or Russia's past.

In Los Angeles that day [illegible] the dinner, he indulged [illegible] amazing shouting match [illegible] another poor-boy-made [illegible] film magnate Spyros [illegible] They kept interrupting [illegible] other, shouting out fragm[illegible] their life histories to pro[illegible] a fellow could make it h[illegible]der the one system or the [illegible] Skouras, an immigrant [illegible] Greece, told how he had [illegible] work at 12. Khrushchev [illegible] back that, "until the age [illegible] worked as a shepherd [illegible] capitalist."

Then he "worked at a [illegible] for a German," "in a [illegible] owned mine" and "at a [illegible] owned chemical factory." [illegible] he topped Skouras for goo[illegible] I am the prime minister [illegible] great Soviet state."

Khrushchev played a [illegible] the action-reaction pha[illegible] between the two major [illegible] His language was exce[illegible] moods disquieting, his [illegible] often shattering, his h[illegible] when he presented Ma[illegible] in the White House with [illegible] Sputnik—something few [illegible] possessed.

Khrushchev once said th[illegible] continuing, "unprecedente[illegible] race" presents "serious [illegible] that even a small blunde[illegible] part of the statesmen of [illegible] that country might trigg[illegible] new war." So great a t[illegible] hard for statesmen to a[illegible] Perhaps the gray men w[illegible] lowed him to power in the [illegible]lin have done better [illegible] upon the truth. Part of [illegible]shchev's row with Mao [illegible] was over the meaning [illegible] truth.

Somehow, looking ba[illegible] must give this peasant fr[illegible] Ukraine an immense [illegible] credit, both for his own [illegible] despite the bodies he cr[illegible] on the way to the top, [illegible] bringing the Soviet Uni[illegible] realization that in the [illegible] age the weapons of tota[illegible]tion are ideologically b[illegible]

Letters

James Reston

Now that he must be nearing the end of his several months' fact-finding expedition—one could term it diplomatic mission—James Reston should be complimented on having given a new dimension to journalism, not only for his brilliant reporting and shrewd interpretations, but for his consistency in both.

Journalists everywhere will share a twinge of jealousy which stems from admiration for the fine work of a colleague. But all will agree that Mr. Reston has succeeded in raising the standard of reporting to an all-time high.

FREDERICK SANDS.
Lausanne.

Behavior Control

If I am incapable of controlling my own behavior through free will because my behavior is inevitable product of exter[illegible] influences, as Harvard psy[illegible] B. F. Skinner argues (IHT [illegible] 6), just what advantage [illegible] see in my being controlled [illegible] sons who (by his own [illegible]) are incapable of controllin[illegible] own behavior?

This is only a small [illegible] Mr. Skinner's contradiction [illegible] has not only forgotten [illegible] his basic premise to the [illegible] controllers. Like all determ[illegible] he has forgotten to apply [illegible] himself. His own behavi[illegible] hence all of his ideas—m[illegible]wise be no more than an [illegible]trolled product of exter[illegible] vironmental influences.

Therefore, the slightest [illegible] claim for these ideas to be [illegible]ty of objective truth would [illegible] once fraudulent and self-[illegible]

MICHAEL C. MI[illegible]
Balkenweg, W. Germany.

International Opinion

Crisis as Usual

Who would think that the world is still in the throes of its biggest financial crisis since the second World War? Not the Group of Ten—the rich nations' economic club—to judge by the outcome of their meeting in Paris last weekend and by the prospects for their gathering in London next week.

The divisions between the Western nations over the future of the world's trading and monetary arrangements is not a matter of mere textbook concern. Unless agreement is reached—and soon—the danger is that each national government will attempt a partial, necessarily nationalist, solution on its own. This would mean retreat into a world of mutually hostile and economically protectionist trade blocs.

—From the Guardian (London).

Isolating South Africa

The cancellation of the South African cricket tour of Australia had surely become inevitable. The difficulties experienced by the South African rugby team in Australia this summer made it hard enough to complete that tour, and it is obviously much easier to disrupt a cricket match. Even if it had proved physically possible to play for any length of time, the strain on the players would have been such as to make the tour a cricketing farce. There is indeed a remarkable parallel between the experience of South African sportsmen in Britain in 1970 and in Australia this year. The demonstrations against the Springboks rugby team in Britain last year were so sustained as to force the reluctant conclusion that the cricket tour, which was due to follow within a matter of months, was simply not a practical proposition. Now in Australia the ordeal of the rugby players has prevented the cricketers following in their wake. The effect is to intensify the isolation of South African sportsmen from international competition. The South African cricket team—which happens ironically to be probably the finest the country has ever produced—is unable to play any side worthy of its mettle. In other sports as well, the doors are being shut against South Africa.

—From the Times (London).

Ruling Ulster

We are clearly heading for a situation in which the campaign of violence by the IRA Provisionals will provoke a countercampaign of illegal violence from the Protestants. If we reach that situation, there would be no alternative but direct rule from Westminster.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1896

LONDON—After more than a fortnight's rest, Big Ben began to toll out the hours once more for the city from the huge clock tower at Westminster at six o'clock last night. The long holiday and some keen and loving attentions that he has received from the city's clock doctors seem to have definitely benefited the old fellow, and his boom, according to the "Star," is even more sonorous than before.

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1921

SAN FRANCISCO—Charged with first degree murder, Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, the cinema star, spent last night in a bare cell at the police station. Although his friends pleaded for permission to give bail for him, California law does not permit bail on a murder charge. "Fatty" is charged with the murder of Miss Virginia Rappe, whose death occurred after a party held in Arbuckle's rooms at the St. Francis Hotel.

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INTERNATIONAL
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PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1971

okyo and Vashington: s It Now ayonara?

By Tad Szulc

VASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—When Secretary of State ...lliam P. Rogers said at a news ...ference on Friday that basic ...tions between the United ...tes and Japan would *not* be ...cted by Tokyo's refusal to co-...nsor *American resolutions on* ...nese representation in the ...ted Nations, the simultaneous ...anese-language translation ...that they *would* be so af-...ed.

...hirty minutes later, when ...eo Fukuda, the Japanese for-... minister, said in Japanese ... his government could not at ... time co-sponsor these resolu-...s, the English-language trans-...on was that Japan could not ...t at all.

...he linguistic confusion sym-...zed the difficulties that ...ued the United States and ...an on virtually every major ...omic and political issue that ...e under discussion here last ... during a two-day conference ...ween the cabinet ministers of ...two countries.

...he conference was the regular ...ual one, usually a dull routine ...ssion. But this time it turned ... a forum for the airing of ...ering differences between the ...-Communist world's two most ...erful economic powers.

The 'Nixon Shock'

...oming in the wake of Presi-... Nixon's July announcement ... he would visit Peking and, a ...th later, of his proclamation ... new economic policy clearly ...aging to Japan—Mr. Fukuda ...ed them the "Nixon shock"— ... Washington meeting demon-...ted that the Americans and ...anese were further apart on ...ually everything than at any ... since World War II.

...ehind the customary pious ...ds in the official communiqué ... official statements that the ...ference was "candid and ...ndly," and held in an atmo-...ere of "harmony," was the ...n fact that a major rift had ...loped between Washington ... Tokyo—and that it might get ...h worse before it got better.

...he rift was produced by a clash ... inexorable American and ...anese realities.

...e American realities were, ...ically, Mr. Nixon's decision ... the time had come for the ...ed States to normalize its ...ions with China, and, eco-...ically, the realization that the ...try had to resort to drastic ...national and domestic mea-...s to end the inflation at home ... halt the alarming deficit in ...oreign trade.

...e Japanese political reality ... that Mr. Nixon's sudden move ...ard China—taken without ... consulting Japan—served to ...ermine Tokyo's foreign policy ... faithful anti-Communist ally ...e United States in Asian af-... It made Premier Eisaku ... already in deep political ...ble at home, lose face, and it ...ashed the long repressed Ja-...se desires to find a viable ...ionship with the Chinese ...land colossus.

...e Japanese economic reality ... that the new Nixon trade and ...etary policy, likewise launch-... without consulting Mr. Sato, ...squarely at Japan's business ...export interests.

...e cabinet conference became ...ntest between two powers un-...ng to yield on basic policies.

Loudest Voice

... Fukuda made a point of ...g, at both news conferences ...riday, that the sessions had ...ed out in "loud voices," with ...sury Secretary John B. Con-... an architect of the new ...n policy, sounding the ...st.

...e outcome of the Washington ... was that Mr. Rogers asked ...ukuda and his colleagues to ...ue the yen. Mr. Fukuda said ... He asked Mr. Rogers to lift ...0 percent import surcharge, ...n threatens to curtail sharply ...ale of Japanese goods in the ...ed States. Mr. Rogers said ...—at least until a new inter-...onal monetary system is ...ed.

...en came the United Nations ...overs, an unscheduled but ...y unsettling item. On ar-... Mr. Fukuda stunned the ...icans by saying that Tokyo, ...y enmeshed in domestic ...ics, was not certain it could ...sor with the United States ...resolutions on admitting ...g while keeping Taiwan a ...ber.

...is step—some diplomats ...ly called it Tokyo's "re-..."—knocked the props from ...r the American diplomatic ...egy. Japan's hesitation, and ...l likelihood refusal, to act ...co-sponsor was immediately ...as a signal to other potential ...sors, such as Australia and ... Zealand, to stay away, too.

...Japanese diplomat summed ...he new state of American-...nese relations. "I think," he ...ed, "we can say 'sayonara' ...n old days."

Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda fought stubbornly at a Washington meeting last week to minimize the threatened reduction of Japanese automobile, television, textile and other exports to the United States as a result of President Nixon's new economic policy.

U.S. Sets a High Price on Monetary Stability

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK (NYT).—President Nixon's Hertz-Avis approach to the world economy—keeping America No. 1—undoubtedly appeals to many voters at home. But there is less enthusiasm abroad. Last week the country's chief allies were asked to help finance Mr. Nixon's ambition by absorbing a far greater increase in American exports than they had dreamed would be sought. Otherwise, they were told, the basic American balance of payments deficit would quadruple to an annual rate of $10 to $12 billion.

The new estimates suggested that Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, who seems to be in the driver's seat now in Washington, is setting a high price for ending the world monetary and trade crisis. The improvement he seeks of up to $12 billion in the U.S. balance of payments must be achieved, in his view, mainly by revaluing upward the currencies of America's major commercial partners abroad to restore a large American trade surplus. Revaluation would give U.S. business a competitive edge by raising the prices of European and Japanese exports and lowering those of the United States.

The new balance-of-payments estimates, it was learned, were unveiled by Treasury Undersecretary Paul Volker at the Paris meeting of the so-called Group of Ten, the non-Communist world's major trading countries. America's nine partners understandably emerged in a state of shock. Since one country's surplus is another's deficit, the U.S. demand for a $10 to $12 billion improvement in its trade balance means that other countries must see their trade balances deteriorate by the same amount.

Difficult Politically

Moreover, upward revaluation is a deflationary step that is politically difficult to take. To ease this onerous task, both Japan and the Common Market last week urged the United States to join in a mutual readjustment of currency rates by a partial devaluation of the dollar.

Before August, Mr. Connally himself insisted that the "basic" annual deficit in the American payments balance abroad was only $2 billion to $3 billion. The new estimate is a demand for other countries to buy more American goods to the tune of a 35 to 50 percent increase in the volume of American exports, the exact figure depending on whether American imports decline, as hoped, or continue to climb as economic recovery proceeds.

Secretary Connally will be pressed this week to prove his claim and to reveal precisely the other demands he wants satisfied before ending the dollar float and the "temporary" import surcharge that overnight, on Aug. 16, almost doubled the height of the American tariff wall. Unless he does so, his projected conference in London Wednesday with the Group of Ten finance ministers is unlikely to go any better than Mr. Volker's session with their deputies. That meeting went so badly that agreement could not be reached even on an agenda for Wednesday's ministerial conference, and participants emerged predicting a year of monetary disorder before new arrangements can be set in place.

Spur to Depression

The danger in such a course is a resumption of the trade and monetary warfare of the 1930s, when competitive devaluations, import restrictions, export subsidies and other "beggar-thy-neighbor" policies helped trigger a world depression and kept it going by inhibiting trade.

The beginnings of such economic warfare already can be seen. Canada is subsidizing exports to scale the new American tariff wall. Britain is reducing interest rates to weaken the pound and hamper its currency's float upward against the dollar. For the same purpose, France and Japan are employing tight exchange controls and other countries are using market intervention.

The Nixon administration is far from being of one mind about this test of strength. Views of various agencies differ about the size of the future American payments imbalance and the shift in exchange rates needed, and equally about Mr. Connally's other demands and his tactics of non-negotiation.

"We're asking an awful lot for the little Mr. Connally is prepared to give," commented one highly placed official.

Mr. Connally is prepared to surrender the import surcharge—but only after other countries revalue their currencies upward to his liking, and agree to yield concessions on trade barriers, defense-burden-sharing and a more flexible monetary system.

Europe and Japan are prepared to see some immediate measures of flexibility introduced when new exchange rates are fixed, including somewhat wider bands of fluctuation. But they see negotiation of a new monetary system and a new round of reciprocal trade talks as longer-range issues. Moreover, they question the projections the U.S. Treasury advances of future American payments deficits in conditions of full employment.

And America's trading partners argue that they have no obligation, by providing an American trade surplus, to finance American military expenditures in Vietnam or American investment abroad, each of which was larger than the annual American payments imbalance before this past year.

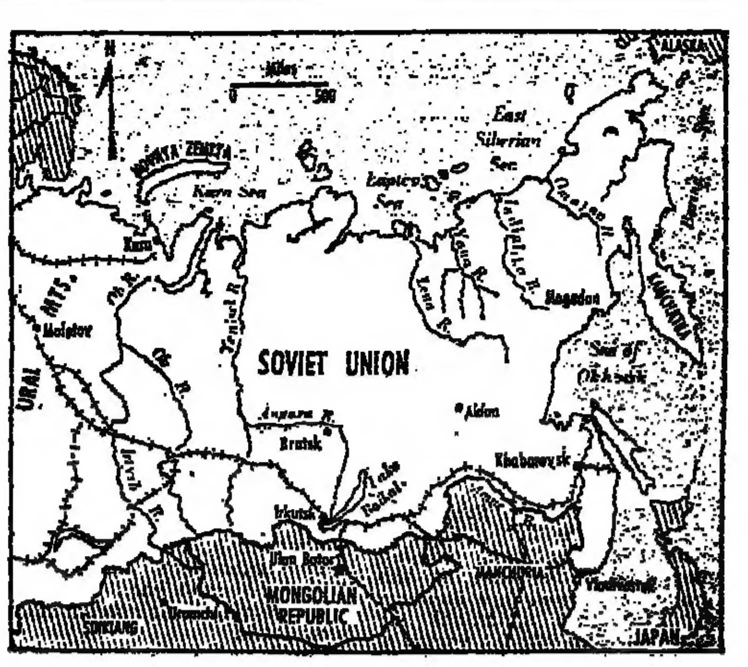
Most important, they want the import surcharge and "buy American" investment tax credit lifted rapidly. They want to know what exchange rate changes and precisely what actions on defense and trade Mr. Connally is demanding before the United States brings that new tariff wall down. No such specifics have yet been put on the table.

President Nixon speaks of revitalizing the American competitive spirit and work ethic as the route to economic equilibrium abroad. But, as America's allies see it, Secretary Connally is not proposing to remedy the American payments imbalance by improved productivity. He is asking America's trading partners instead to wipe that imbalance out by the stroke of a pen, by revaluing their currencies upward, increasing their export prices and decreasing those of the United States overnight.

The Europeans and the Japanese both are prepared to move part way, if Washington will share the political strain by devaluing the dollar at the same time. But they are angered by the long catalogue of vague demands Mr. Connally is making and stunned now by the alleged dimension of the future American payments gap he insists they alone must close.

In the Best of All Soviet Worlds, the Future Of Siberia Would Be Hundreds of Bratsks...

"Russia, your maternal image
Has been revealed to me in Bratsk..."
—Yevgeny Yevtushenko.



By Robert G. Kaiser

BRATSK (WP).—This, the Soviet version of the new Jerusalem, the future as it ought to be, here today. Twenty years ago Bratsk was a dot in the vast Siberian forest called the Taiga. Now it is a booming town of nearly 200,000, and the home of one of the biggest hydroelectric projects in the world.

Bratsk was built by young people from all over the Soviet Union who responded to the call of adventure, or to the promise of extraordinarily high salaries, or perhaps both. They started to come here in the early 1950s, when the residents of Bratsk were mostly bears and—in a short summer—clouds of mosquitoes.

The pioneers of Bratsk became national heroes in official propaganda, in songs, in a long Yevtushenko poem called "Bratsk Hydroelectric Station." Many of the original builders of Bratsk are still here, watching their children grow up and their hair get gray, though many have also left.

"We are the real Communists," one enthusiastic resident boasted, "we are really building socialism." He said it with a mysterious wink. The people of Bratsk don't try to hide their distaste for "the other side of the Urals," where they presume bureaucracy to be rampant and stifling.

The enormous dam at Bratsk is decorated with a famous quotation from Lenin: "Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country." This has been the by-word of Soviet electrification for 51 years. "We have our own version of the slogan," confides a young Siberian. "Soviet power is Communism minus the electrification of the whole country."

In the best of all possible Soviet worlds, the future of Siberia would be hundreds of Bratsks, all cut out of the Taiga and the swamps that cover unmeasured and perhaps unmeasurable wealth in the form of oil, coal, ores of all kinds, diamonds and gold.

The history of Bratsk suggests the kind of obstacles that make the development of Siberia so difficult. When the first workers arrived on the scene of the proposed new dam, local hunters carrying their guns suggested that the dam should be built somewhere else, thank you. For several years the workers here lived in camps and trailers. It took two years just to bring electricity to Bratsk—a 360-mile line had to built from Irkutsk to the southeast.

The first workers were ravaged by giant mosquitoes in July and August, and frozen by the cold in winters that last 285 days a year. Sasha Guryevich, an engineer from the Ukraine, came to Bratsk in 1957 and found himself working with an air hammer breaking up rocks used in the dam's foundations.

Mr. Gusyvich is a bright-eyed, curly-haired man with a barrel chest, the result of his weight lifting. He is a Jew, as he announced early in two days of conversations with a foreigner, and as enthusiastic a Soviet citizen as one could imagine.

He lives with his wife and young daughter in a two-room apartment in one of the five-story brick apartment houses that are the basic living unit in Bratsk and all Siberia.

A table was set in the middle of the 10-by-15 foot living room for the guests from America and Mr. and Mrs. Alexei Marchuk. Mr. Marchuk is one of Bratsk's most famous pioneers, whose "Tatar eyes" struck Yevtushenko, and whose exploits are the subject of a popular song, "Marchuk Plays on his Guitar." In his thesis as an engineering student Mr. Marchuk proposed a new method for blocking a river to begin construction of a high dam, and his idea was used successfully at Bratsk. He is now nearly 40—a senior citizen in Bratsk, where the average age is 30.

The party was based on smoked fish, cucumbers, vodka, tomatoes, canned peas, vodka, a delicious home-made cake, Soviet champagne and vodka.

Mrs. Guyrevich, a pretty blonde from Lvov in the Ukraine who misses the art gallery she worked in there, protected the ladies from some of the toasts, but it was a man's duty to drink every one. Many a soul, living and dead, had the benefit of a toast that night—from V. I. Lenin to the editor of the Washington Post.

Soon Mr. Marchuk's famous guitar appeared. Songs of all kinds and in all kinds of languages followed.

The party broke up after midnight when the guests shuffled out of the apartment. The halls and stairwell of the apartment house—about a mile from the second or third largest hydroelectric power station in the world—were pitch black.

The pioneers retain their enthusiasm for Bratsk, but their town seems to have passed them by. The city's 180,000 residents (of whom only 300 are needed to run the dam and power station) live in apartments as modern as any in Siberia. There is a theater downtown where opera companies come to perform. The trade unions have built a big holiday camp on the shore of the giant lake created by the dam.

Most of the population works and lives about 25 miles from the dam in what is now the main part of town. There the five-story brick and prefabricated concrete apartment houses go on for miles, like so many matchboxes scattered in clearings in the Taiga.

The biggest employers in Bratsk are two huge factories that produce paper products and aluminum (from ore mined hundreds of miles away). They are located about a mile beyond the edge of town, and the workers get to the factories on a special train that goes back and forth between town and factory all day. Between shifts, when workers pour on and off the train at the depot in town with the chimneys of the factories visible in the distance, it is a scene from a Kafka dream.

Workers like these are the key to the future development of Siberia. More Marchuks will be needed to pioneer new cities and projects, but ordinary workers will always be the crucial factor. Siberia already has a labor shortage, and without enough labor the grandiose plans that have been drawn in Moscow will not be realized.

Workers in Bratsk make 90 percent more money than they would in European Russia—their bonus for putting up with life in Siberia. Old-timers say a majority of the first pioneers have stayed in Bratsk, but between 25 and 40 percent of them have moved on to new adventures, or back to European Russia. Even the most dedicated old pioneers talk of leaving Bratsk eventually for more cosmopolitan homes in Europe. So far Bratsk does not seem like home.

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QE2/FRANCE

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Eurobonds

Euro-Commercial Paper May Give Quiet Primary Market a Boost

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—The reintroduction last week of Euro-commercial paper (ECP), a type of financing that first appeared a year ago, may be significant to a currently quiet primary Eurobond market.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg, which brought out the first three ECP issues in 1970, said Thursday that Honeywell Inc. plans a $5 million ECP issue. Schroder Wagg and White, Weld and Co. are to maintain a secondary market.

ECP are based on promissory notes with a duration of three to six months. They carry interest rates aligned to those of the Eurodollar market. The borrower can wait until conditions are most favorable without paying a commitment commission that applies to bank loans.

Honeywell was holding back because the six-month Eurodollar rate is around 8.5 percent.

The cost to a borrower of a small ECP issue, under $25 million, is marginally below that of a domestic bank loan. Notes can be fully redeemed or rolled over through issuance of new notes.

Most traders, particularly those involved in the large U.S. commercial paper market, are studying the potential of the ECP market even though issuing managers' commissions are lower than for a straight Eurodollar or Eurobond loan.

Goldman, Sachs and Co. plans to make a formal announcement of an ECP issue early next month. Lehman Brothers is also believed considering entering the market.

Reintroduction of the ECP comes at a time when new issue activity is at a very low ebb because of the uncertainty surrounding the dollar and the possibility of new exchange rates.

Activity in ECP issues, particularly for U.S. borrowers, was delayed initially because the Bank of England refused permission to a large U.S. bank early in 1970 to make such an issue because it felt market conditions were "inappropriate."

Shortly after Schroder Wagg made its treble issue for $15 million, the United States Department of Commerce changed its regulations on overseas loans for U.S. corporations. Since then ECP issues have been found eligible to qualify as foreign long-term loans.

ECP advocates note that ECP issues can offer higher rates of interest than certificates of deposit and be bought by American national outside the United States even though they are subject to interest-equalization tax.

Despite the renewed interest in this type of financing, some dealers have doubts about ECP issues.

The manager of a large U.S. trading house said he didn't believe that such issues were financially advantageous to corporate borrowers. He said that loans exceeding $25 million would have to be made if the ECP market were to become as large as the certificate of deposit market.

Another trader said that the cost of a large ECP issue, one for $50 million or more, might be higher than the cost of a normal domestic bank loan.

Some traders believe that for a $50 million issue bank back-up lines of credit would be needed to provide support when market conditions might make a renewal (roll-over) operation financially impossible.

* * *

In the secondary market last week conditions were good. In the convertible sector the market was firm with retail buying noted during the earlier part of the week.

In the straight sector dealers reported firm conditions with some professional short covering and investor buying.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week Sept. 5	Prior Week Aug. 29	1970 Sept. 6
Commodity index	106.2	108.1	110.8
*Currency in circ.		$58,710,000	$55,014,000
*Total loans	$85,020,000	$84,772,000	$81,392,000
Steel prod (tons)	1,730,000	1,593,000	2,496,000
Auto production			134,656
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,566,000	9,612,000	9,753,000
Freight car loadings		514,252	562,217
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	32,671,000	33,601,000	31,697,000
Business failures	151	187	166

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†August	Prior Month	1970
Employed	80,618,000	80,681,000	79,394,000
Unemployed	5,061,000	5,339,000	4,220,000
	†July	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production	106.0	106.9	169.2
*Personal income	$859,100,000	$870,100,000	$801,800,000
*Money supply	$227,500,000	$225,600,000	$210,600,000
Consum'r Price Index	121.8	121.5	135.7
Constructn contracts	151	147	116
*Mfrs. inventories	$100,358,000	$100,536,000	$98,585,000
*Exports	$3,404,500	$3,660,000	$3,683,000
*Imports	$3,798,600	$4,023,200	$3,241,000

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Profit-Taking, Wariness Over Next Nixon Mov Pushes N.Y. Stock and Bond Prices Into a Slid

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The financial markets extended their buoyant "Nixon rally" early last week—the exuberant response to the administration's new economic program proclaimed so dramatically Aug. 15. But, toward the weekend, the markets turned gingerly downward in a display of wariness over the possible outlines of the program's second phase starting in mid-November.

Some of the recent restraint in both the stock and bond markets was also obviously a result of profit-taking after the sharp upswing in prices that greeted the bold initiatives in Washington.

The stock market closed narrowly mixed with small changes in the leading market averages, while the bond market's drive toward higher prices and lower interest rates halted as investors lost their enthusiasm after the last four weeks' substantial decrease in yields.

Moreover, investors were hardly impressed with the President's pep talk to Congress on Thursday in which he sought bipartisan support for his economic legislation. What Wall Street wants now are deeds, not rhetoric, in the great battle against inflation.

But the financial and business community did applaud the part of the President's address in which he promised that the system of wage and price stabilization to be invoked following expiration of the freeze on Nov. 13 would be temporary.

At the same time, Secretary of State William P. Rogers was telling a joint United States-Japanese cabinet meeting that while the 10 percent surcharge mandated on foreign goods shipped here was temporary, "its removal must await a satisfactory settlement with our trading partners."

He indicated that the United States felt that countries with chronic surpluses in their international payments had the obligation to take the necessary measures—increasing imports, eliminating export incentives, stimulating capital outflows and raising the value of their currency exchange rates—to bring the global balance of payments into equilibrium.

The euphoria over the domestic and international economic package enunciated by President Nixon on Aug. 15 is still evident in the financial markets and across the nation. So is the confidence that it will accomplish many positive results.

Clearly, Wall Street and the public in general are counting on the administration to devise a forceful, workable blueprint for economic stability once the wage-price freeze is lifted.

The President's early assurance that the freeze will not be extended was somewhat surprising, inasmuch as it is realized that the construction and success of an effective post-freeze plan will obviously hinge on responsible fiscal and monetary actions in the meantime. That will be no easy task.

The greatest danger is that Congress, in trying to redress some patent inequities in the Nixon program, may become ly liberal in accommod worthy social objectives. is certainly a need to grant er tax benefits to the especially to low-income earners, but caution ought exercised that no amount of tax concessio spending increases are su

Meanwhile, apart from ticipatory jubilation of the cial markets and the up justment of some leading currencies, there have been limited effects so far fr President's new economic gram, but it is generally that it is too early to many concrete results.

Big Board's Week

The stock market closed oughly mixed last week, small changes in all the averages in heavier tradin

The Dow Jones industrial age eased 1.75 points for the to 911.00; Standard & Poor's stock index slipped 0.27 to and the New York Stock change composite was dow to 55.56.

Volume for the four sess the holiday week totaled lion shares, compared w million shares for five sess the preceding week.

Gillette ranked as las most active stock, thanks block of 437,600 shares ch hands on Thursday. It eas to 42 7/8 on a total turno 563,300 shares.

The big trade reflected tional activity in Gillette this month, the company d plans to begin national d tion of a new double-blade in the autumn.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market rose slightly last week although profit-taking in the last two days of trading erased some of the earlier gains.

The profit-taking began mostly on Thursday following President Nixon's speech to Congress in which he said the wage-price freeze will end Nov. 13 but avoided details of what comes next.

Analysts expressed disappointment that there was nothing new on what to expect after the economic controls are lifted.

The gains earlier in the week were attributed to a statement by the White House after the close of the market on Sept. 3 that Mr. Nixon opposed the imposition of an excess profits tax.

Volume in both markets rose despite the shortened four-day trading week because of the Labor Day holiday. On the Amex, turnover climbed to 16,585,115 shares from 15,623,020 shares in the preceding week. The exchange's price index finished on Friday at 25.86, up 0.15 on the week.

The NASDA industrial price index for the Over-the-Counter market rose 0.66 point to 112.23.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AAI Corp	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
ABKCO Ind †	5½	5	5	— ⅛
ADA Financl †	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
ADM Indust	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
AFA ProtSys .36	17¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¾
AID Inc	8½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
AITS Inc	5¾	5⅜	5½	
AMT Corp	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
ARC Indust	2⅜	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
ASG Indust	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
ATO Inc pf.40	6⅛	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
AVI Indust	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
AVM Corp .15	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
Aberle Indust	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Abitibi Paper	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
Accelerators In	13	11⅞	12⅜	— ⅝
Ace Indust	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
AcmeElec .16	6½	6½	6½	
Acushnet Co .50	22¼	21½	22⅜	+1¼
AdMar Research	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Addison Wesly .20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
Adley Corp	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
Adobe Corp	7½	7½	7½	
Advance Ross	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
Advanced Comp Tech	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Aero Systems	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
Aerosonic Corp	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
After Six	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
Air Indust	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
AlaTennNGas .80	12½	12½	12½	
Albee Homes	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Alberts Inc .34g	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Alcolac Inc †	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Alco Labs .36	45	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
Alden Elec&Imp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Alexand&Alexand .36	37¼	34¾	36½	+ ⅛
AlexandBaldw .60	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
Algorex Data	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
Allco Land Dev	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
AllTech Ind	2	1⅞	2	
AlleghenyBev †	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	— ¼
Allergan Pharm	34	28¾	33½	+5⅝
Allied Equities	6⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅝
AlliedTeleph .24	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
Allied Therm 1.10	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
Allyn&Bacon	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Alodex Corp	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
Aloe Creme Labs	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Alphanumeric Inc	2½	2	2	— ⅛
Alpine Geophysic	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Amarex Inc	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
Am Beef Packers	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Am Beverage	6	4¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Am Bioculture	8¼	6⅞	7⅛	—1⅛
Am Biomedical	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
AmBusnsPrd .16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Consumer	9½	9⅝	9½	
Am Contl Homes	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am Elect Labs	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
AmExpress 1.40	122¾	121¼	122¾	+1
AmExpress pf2.30	122½	121½	122½	+ ⅝
AmExprs cv pf1.50	122¾	121½	122¾	+1
AmFinlCorp .08b	26⅝	25⅝	26½	— ⅛
AmFinlLsg Svcs	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
Am Furniture .28	10½	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
AmGreetings .52	71	68¾	69¼	+ ¼
AmInt Developmt	12⅝	8½	11⅛	+2⅝
Am Medicorp	23½	20⅝	22	+1½
Am Micro Sys	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¼
Am Music Strs	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am Nuclear	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rub&Plas .90	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Am Telev&Comm	23⅞	21⅞	23½	+1⅝
AmWeld & Mfg	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Amoskeag Co 2a	51½	48	51½	+3½
Anadite Inc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Analog Devices	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Andersen Labs	6½	6½	6½	
Anderson Jacobson	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
Anheuser Busch .56	50¾	49⅞	50¼	— ¼
Anixter Bros	9⅜	8¼	8½	—1
Anken Indust	6½	5¾	5⅞	— ¾
AppliedPow pf1.12	19	19	19	
Arcs Indust	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅜
Arden Mayfair	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Aristo Foods	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
ArkansasWnGas .68	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	[illegible]
ArmstrongAJ Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
ArrowHart 1.80	30	29	29	— ⅛
Artex Hobby .02g	5	5	5	
Artko Corp †	4¼	4	4	
Arvida Corp	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Ascot Textile	4⅛	3½	3¾	+ ¼
AssoCocoColBt .50	50¼	49⅛	49⅞	— ¼
AssdTrkLinA .40	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
AtlantaGasLt 1	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
Automation Science	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Ayres&Co 1	25¼	25	25	— ¼
BCC Indust	8¼	7½	7⅞	— ⅜
BairdWarnMtg Rlt	21½	20⅛	21½	+1⅛
Baird Atomics	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
BaltPaint&Chn .20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
BancroftcvFd .15g	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Bandag Inc	66½	65	65⅛	— ¼
BangorHydEl 1.20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Bank Bldg&Equip 1	25½	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
BankAmRlty 1.25g	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Bankers Unit Mtg	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
Banta Geo .14g	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Barber Greene	9½	9	9	— ¼
Barden Corp 2	9⅛	9	9	
BarnesHind Pharm	44	42¾	43¼	— ½
Barnett Mtg 1.52g	29¼	27⅜	28⅝	+1⅛
Barnett Mtr wt	9⅜	8¼	9	+ ⅛
BassFinl Corp	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Bassett Furn .60a	50	48⅝	49⅝	+1
Baumritter .55	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Bayless Mkts .60b	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅝
Bazar Inc .60	11	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
Beefland Intl	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Beeline Fsh .30	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ½
Begley Drug .40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Bekins Co .40	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
BelknapMfg .60g	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Belmont Ind	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
BergstrmPapA .60	17½	17½	17½	
BerkshireGas 1.42	21½	20½	20½	—1
Bernz O Matic	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Betz Labs .32	52¾	51⅞	52	
Bevis Indust	3⅜	3¼	3½	— ⅛
Bibb Mfg	8½	8¼	8½	— ¼
Big Drum .60	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
BillipWnPet .50	12	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bird&Son 1.40	64½	56	64½	+9½
Birtcher Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼	
BlackHillsP 2.12	37½	36½	36½	— ½
Blasius Ind	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
BlockDrugA .10g	22½	21½	22½	+1
BlueChipStamp .18g	13	12½	12⅝	— ½
Bluebird Supp .60	20	18⅞	19¾	+ ⅜
BobEvansFarm .60	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Bowe Electric	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bohemia Lomb .30g	24¼	23¾	24	
Bonanza Intl	7	5¾	7	+1¼
BoozAllenH .09g	15	14⅜	14⅞	
Bredenind .20	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Brencoinc .30	39½	38½	39⅛	+1
Brentwood Ind	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Bresnahan Computer	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Brinkinc .37g	73⅝	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Bristol BKRASS	[illegible]	8⅛	8⅝	⅝
BrockITGas 2.24	31⅜	30½	31⅛	+1¼
BrooksScanlon .30	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Brown Enterprise	2⅞	1⅞	2	— ⅝
Browning Arms .50	14	13½	14	+ ½
BrownsFerris .08	41¼	39¼	41	+1½
Brush Beryllium	20⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+1
BrynMawrGrp .50	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Buckbee Mears .20	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Buckeye Int .15g	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Bunnington Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Burnup & Sims	27½	25⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
Butler Mfg .70	31½	27¼	30¼	+3
Butler Nat Corp	5⅛	5	5	— ⅜
C&K Petrol	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
CRS Design Assoc	12½	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
CabotCabFor .40a	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Cagles Inc	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Calbiochem	16½	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅝
CalPacUtil 1.12	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
CalWatSvc 1.70	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
CambridgeFd .03g	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Cambridge Nuclear	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
CameronBrown 1.79g	34½	33⅝	33⅝	
Cameron Bwn wt	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
Camin Labs	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
CampbellTaggart 1	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ½
Campus Casuals †	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
CannonMills 3.60a	103	103	103	
CannonMillsB 3.60a	100	94	100	+4
Conrad Prec Ind	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
CapitalFilm Lbs	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
CapitalMtgIn 1.02g	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
CapitlSwst .05g	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
Capitol Fds .09g	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Capitol Int Airw	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Captech Inc	4⅞	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
Care Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Carhart Photo	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Carolina Carib	4	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
CarolinaFght .36	17	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Carte Blanche	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
Carter Group †	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Cartridge Telev	21⅛	18⅝	20⅛	+2
CascadeCp .20	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ½
CascadeNatGas .72	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
Castlewood Intl	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
Cencor Inc	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Centex Corp	30⅝	29⅛	30⅝	+1⅜
CentVtPSvc 1.26	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
Century Convalescent	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Century Labs	21⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—2⅛
ChampionProd .30g	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
ChemcoAB Co 1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Chanco wmedical Ind	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	⅛
Channel Cos	30½	29⅛	30	+ ¼
CharlesRivBds Labs	39	37	37	—2
Charnita Inc	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Charter Co .15g	36	33⅞	34⅞	+1⅝
Charter Oil Ltd	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
Chemical Leamn .50	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Chemtrust Ind	8½	8½	8½	
Chesapeakeind †	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chesapeake Instr	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
ChesapeakeUt .85	16¼	16	16	— ¼
ChiBdge&Ir 1.40a	121	120½	120½	
Chilton Cp .12g	13⅛	12⅛	12½	
Chrism Sec 3.75g	142	137	139	+2
Churchs Frd Chkn	33⅛	31⅝	32⅛	— ⅛
CitznsSouCap .30g	8⅛	8	8	
CitznsSouCp 1.40a	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
CitizensSoRlt 1.28g	36	34⅝	35	+1¼
CitizensUtA †	29⅝	28½	29⅜	+ ⅞
CitznsUtB 1.32	26¼	26¼	26¼	
ClarkJLMfg .72	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅝
Clasco Inc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Clausing Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Cleary Petrol	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
ClevTrRin wt	5¼	4½	4½	— ⅝
Clevepak Corp	22½	21¼	22⅛	+1⅛
Clinton Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Clow Corp .68	21⅞	20¼	21⅝	+1½
CoBuild Cos	16	14¼	14⅛	—1⅛
Coachmen Ind	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
CocaBtlgLA .90	51¼	50½	50⅝	+ ¼
Cogar Corp	29½	26	26	—2
Cognitronics	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅝
Coleman Sys	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
CollinsFood Intl6	19⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Columbus Mills	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
Commerce Capital †	7	7	7	
CommCircHouse .40	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
ComlShear .50	18	18	18	
ComwlthGas .40g	12½	12½	12½	
ComwlthNG 1.50	27⅜	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
ComwlthTelGa 1.10	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Communicat Prop	11¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅝
Commun Psychiatric	18¼	17¼	17⅜	— ⅝
Components Cp Am	4	4	4	
Compugraphic Corp	12	11⅞	12	
Computer Commun	7¼	6⅝	7	+ ¼
Computer Consoles	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
ComputerDiode A	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Computer Image	11⅞	11	11	— ⅝
ComputInstal .10g	5	4⅝	4⅝	
Computer Microtech	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Computer Technology	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
Computer Terminal	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Computer Usage	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ½
Comress Inc	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
ConAgra .50b	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
ConnNatGas 2.40	41¾	40⅜	40⅛	— ¾
Consol Papers 1	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
ConsRockProd 1.20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Consyne Corp	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Contact Ind	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
ContlCapital †	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
Cont Care Center	4	4	4	
Cont Investment	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Contrad Corp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Convalsarium Amer	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
ConvenientInd Am	5½	5½	5½	
Conwed Corp	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Cook Chem .35	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Corenco Corp 2a	33⅞	33	33⅛	+ ⅝
Cornelius Co	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Corporation S	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
Cosmetic Yours	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—1
Cousins Prop .14	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
Cradd Terry .64b	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Crawford Co .30g	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Crawford Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Cross Co .50	37¾	35½	36	— ⅝
Crown Crafts	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Crutcher Resrcs	9	8½	8⅞	
Cudahy Co †	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
CullumCos .24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Curtis Noll .40	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Cypress Commun	9¼	8⅛	9	+ ⅜
Damson Oil	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Danalab Inc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Danac RealEst s	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
Danly Mach .37g	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Dart Drug .20	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅛
Dasa Corp	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Data Automation	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Data Design Lab	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Data General	60⅝	55⅛	57⅝	—2⅝
Data 100 Corp	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Data Packaging	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Data Technology	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Datatron Process	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Datronic Rental	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
Davis Food Svc	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
DaytonMallIron 1a	20¼	20	20	— ½
DeLuxeChkPr .70	47¾	46½	46½	— ½
Dean Foods 1	20½	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
Decorat Ind .16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
DeKalbAgrsrch .10g	45	40¼	44½	—2⅝
Delhi Int Oil	14⅛	12	13⅝	+1⅝
DenvRlEst .60a	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
Designatronic	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Detrex Chem	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
DetCanTun 1.30	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	+ ⅝
DetIntBdg 1.40a	29	27	27½	— ½
DeweyElectronics s	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
Diagnostic Data	28½	25⅛	25⅝	—1⅝
DiamCrySalt .60	19⅝	16½	18⅝	— ⅝
Diamond Lab .13g	27¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Diam Shamrk pfE1.15	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
DiAn Controls	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
DickeyClayMfg .72	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Dickson Electron	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Digital Appcin	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Digitronics Cp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Diners Club	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Disc Inc	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+1⅛
Diversitron	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Dixon Cruc .60g	19⅞	19⅛	19½	
Docutel Corp	18⅝	14⅞	18⅛	+3⅝
Domain Indust	10	9	9⅛	— ¼
DominionMtgRlt Tr	10	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Donaldson Inc .50	22½	21½	22⅛	+ ⅝
Donaldsn LufknJenrt	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅝
Donovan Cos .80	20½	19	20¼	+1¼
DoughrtyBr .10a	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Dow Jones 1	41¼	41⅛	41¼	
Downe Commun	8	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
Downtowner Cp	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
DoyleDaneBern .96	21⅞	20⅞	21⅝	+1
ducommon Inc 1	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
DuncanElB 1.40	23¼	21	22	— ⅝
Dunkin Donuts	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
Duplex Prod	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Duriron Co .72	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
Dynamic Instr	3⅛	3	3	
Dynascience Cp A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
EDP Resources	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
ESD Co .48	8½	8	8	— ¼
EZ Painter	7⅛	7	7	
EagleCounty Devel	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
EagleCountyDev wt	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Early Calif Ind	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Eastrn Shop Center	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Eberline Instrum	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Eckrich Peter .40	37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Economics Lab .28	30½	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅝
Educasting System	2	2	2	
Educational Devel	6⅛	5⅝	6	
Efficient Leasg	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
ElPaso Elec .80	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
Elba Systems	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Elder Beerman .40	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Electro Craft	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Electro Data	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Electro-Nite	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Electro Nucleon	16½	17¼	17½	— ⅝
Electromagnet Ind	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Electron Module	3⅛	3	3	
Electrnad Chem	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Elixir Ind	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅝
ElizbtwnWat 1.80	27	25¼	25¼	—1⅝
EmpireStaOil .50	16	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
Energy Conv Dev	27	22½	23⅝	—3¼
Energy Resources	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
Entwistle Co	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
Envirodyne	17½	17	17	— ⅛
Epsco Inc	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Equity Oil .40	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
Erie Techno Prod	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
Essex Systems	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
Evans Inc	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
EverestJenn .10g	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
Exchange OKILGas		9½	9	9
F&B Ceco Ind	1⅛	1⅛	1	
FabriTek Inc	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
Family Dollar Str	25⅞	22¾	22⅝	—3
Farinon Elec	32½	32	32	— ½
Farmer Bros .24a	10¼	10	10	— ½
Farmhand Inc .40	9⅝	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
Fashion Tress	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
FashTwoTwenty .05g	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
FifthAve Cards	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
Fifth Dimension	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Findlay WF	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Fine Organics	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Fingerhut Corp	23	20⅝	22⅝	+1½
FrstBostCp 3.50g	89½	84	85⅝	—1
First Fidelity	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
FirstGenResrcs †	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
FrstLincoln Fin	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
FstMemRlTr 1.22g	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
FrstMississ Cp	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
FirstPennMtg .89g	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
FirstPennMtg un	34½	33	33	—1
FirstPennMtg wt	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
FirstSuretyCp s	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
FirstWestn Fin	2	2	2	
Flexsil Ind .24g	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Flickinger .50	21	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
FloridaPubUt 1.20	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Florida Tel .56	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅝
Floyd Enterpr	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
Food Fair Prop	4	4	4	
Food Host USA	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Forest Oil Corp	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Formioli Corp	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
FtHoward Pap	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Foster Grant †	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Fotobel Corp	4⅛	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
FoxStanlyPho .50	28	26	28	+2
Franklin Corp	5⅝	5½	5¼	
FranklinElec †	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅝
Fraser Mtg 1.80g	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
Friendly Ice .06g	47⅛	46½	46½	— ⅛
Frigitronics Inc	44	41⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
FrischsRestaurnt .60b	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
FrysFoodStr .30g	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Fuller HB Co .30	24⅛	22	24½	+2½
FundofLtrs .09z	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
GREIT Rltr 1.60	19⅞	18½	19	+ ½
GRI Computer	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
GRT Corp	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Galbrth Mtg 1.91g	28⅛	27	28⅛	+1⅛
Gamma Process	2⅛	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Garfinckel .84	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gateway Transp .60	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
Gay Gibson	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Geico Leasing	22½	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gelman Instrum	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gen Aircraft	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Gen Automation	15½	12⅝	15	+2⅝
GenAutomotParts .36	25	23⅛	23¼	—1¼
Gen Binding	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
GenCapital Cp	11	10½	10½	— ½
GenCrudeOil .60	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+1⅛
GenGrwthPr .80g	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+1
GenHealth Svc	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Gen Medical	32⅛	30⅝	32⅛	+1⅝

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GenRealEst .76	8¼	8	8¼	
Gen Research	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅝
GenShaleProd .60a	21⅝	19	20⅝	+1⅝
GenTelCal pf 1	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Gen Unit Group	3¼	3	3	— ¼
GenericsCp Am	9¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
Genovese Drug	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
Geothermal Resrces	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Geriatrics .05e	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Giant Food Prop	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
Giffen Ind	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gilbert Robinson	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Giltrdinst .12	16¼	14	15⅛	+1⅝
Glatfelter 1.40	21½	20½	20⅝	—1¼
Gleason Wks .42	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Glosser Br .30g	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
Godfrey Co .80	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Gold wmedallion		4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
Golden Cycle	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
Golden Flake .32e	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
GoldenWest Fin	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
GouldInvTr .36d	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
GovtEmplCp .40b	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
GovtEmployFinl .50	29½	29	29	— ½
Gracoinc .10g	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+1⅝
GrahamMfg .15g	7⅛	7	7	
Grand Auto	21⅝	19¼	20⅝	—1⅝
GrantAdv Int	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Graphic Control	12½	11½	12½	+1
Graphic Science	27½	25¼	25⅛	— ⅝
GtAmMtg 1.08g	32	29½	31⅛	+2
GtMarkwstn Pkg	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
GtMidwest Cp	25½	24½	24½	—1
GtScott Supmkts	13⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
GtSouthwest Cp	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
GreenMt Pow 1.12	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gray Advrtng .50	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅝
Griffiths Electrn	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]
Griggs Equip	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
Grove Press 2	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
GrwthIntl .15e	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Grumman Allied Ind	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Guardian Care	7	7	7	
Gulf Intrst .30	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
GyrobyneAm .30g	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
HON Ind .26a	17¾	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
Hall FrankB .50	50⅝	48½	48⅝	—1⅝
Hallcrft Hom	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
HamiltonBro Petrol	35	33⅞	33⅛	—2⅝
Hanover Shoe .55	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
HardeesFoodSys .16	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Hardwicke Cos	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
Harper&Row Pub .40	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
HarrellInt s	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Hart Carter	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Hathaway Instrum	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅝
HausermanEF Co	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Havatam Cigar .40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
HawthornFin .20g	16⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ⅝
HealthChem Ind	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅞
Health Ind	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
Heath Tecna	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Henredon Furn .60a	38½	37¾	38	— ⅛
HerffJones †	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Heritage Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Hers Apparel	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Hershberger Explr	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Hessinc .45g	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
HesstonCp .30g	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
Hexagon Lab	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Hexcel Corp .20	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
HickokEl Inst	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Hickory Furn	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Hidoc Intl	4	4	4	
Higbee Co 1.40	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
HinesEd Lumber 1	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
Hodgeson Houses	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
HollywdTurfClub 2g	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
Holobeam Inc	12½	11⅛	11⅝	—1
Homewood Cp	23½	21⅝	22	— ⅞
Hoover Co 1.40	58½	56¾	58½	+1½
Horizon Corp	41½	38½	41½	+3
Horizon Research	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
Hotellnvstrs 1.05g	26⅝	25⅛	25⅝	—1
House of Rennie .16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Houston Oil&Min	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
HowardGibco Cp	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Howell Instrum	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Howmedica Inc	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Hubinger Co 1	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Huck Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
HudPulp&Pap .60	26	25½	26	+ ½
Hughes Supply	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
Hurletron Inc	4	4	4	
Hurst Perform	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Hyatt Corp	29	27⅞	28⅝	+1⅝
Hyatt Intl	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
Hydraulic Co 1.20	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
Hyster Co 1.20a	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
ICH Corp	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
ISI Corp	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅝
Illini Beef Pk	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅝
Image System	10½	9½	9½	—1
Indpls Wat 1.40	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
Indusil Acoustic	7⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—1⅛
IndtlNucl .04e	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
Indust Service	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Informatic Inc	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Inform Display	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Information Int	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Inofrmation Mach	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Infrared Ind	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
InlandCp † 1.60	31	31	31	
Intercont Dynam	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Interdata Inc	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+1
Intermark Invest	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
IntermtnGs .20g	14⅛	13½	14	+ ⅛
Int Alumin .20g	21¾	21½	21¾	
IntBnkWash .10g	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
IntBkWashA .12g	7	7	7	
IntBasic Economy	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Intl Computer	3½	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Int Leisure Cp	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Int System Cont	56⅛	54	54⅝	—2⅛
Int Time Sharing	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
InterprovPL .88	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Intertherm Inc	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Interway Corp	13½	12½	13	+ ½
Intext Corp †	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
InventureCap .58g	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Invest Co Fla	20⅛	18⅛	20⅛	+ ⅝
Invest Growth	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Ionics Inc	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
IowaSoutUt 1.64	26⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
IrwinRdInc .32	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
JacobsFL .05g	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
JacquinChas †	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
JamaicaWat&Ut †	3¼	2½	2½	— ⅛
Jamesbury Cp .20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Jet Air Freight	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
Jiffy Foods	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Johnson EF	11	10½	11	+ ½
JoslynMfg&Sup 1.12	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
KMS Indus	10¼	9	9⅛	— ⅝
KPA Nuclear	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Kaiser Steel	29	28⅝	28½	— ½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
KaiserStl pf1.46	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
Kalvar Corp	21¾	20	21	
KamanCorpA †	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ½
Kampgrounds Am	20¼	19½	19⅛	+ ⅝
KansBeef Ind	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Kate Greenway	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Kathol Petrolm	2	2	2	
Kayex Corp	7½	7½	7½	
Kayot Inc	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
Kaysam Corp	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Kearney Trecker	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
Kearney Natl	7⅝	7	7	— ½
Keene Corp	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
Kellett Corp	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
Kellwood Co .72	35	33⅝	35	+1½
Kelly Svcs .50	29⅛	27½	29	+1½
Keuffel&Esser	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
Kewaunee Scien .80	13⅝	12½	13	— ⅛
Key Pharmceutal	7½	6⅛	7⅛	+1
Kayes Fibre .90	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
KeystoneCus Fd	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
KeystPrtCnt .50a	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
King Int Corp	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
King Kullen .90	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Kings Electron	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Kirk Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Knape&Vogt 1.40	44⅛	43	43⅛	—1
KnudsenCp .90	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
Koss Electronics	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Kroy Ind	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
Krueger WA .40	21¼	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
Kuhlman Co .40a	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
LMF Corp .12g	31⅝	28⅝	30⅛	—1½
LVO Cable	8⅝	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Laclede Steel	45	45	45	
Ladd Petroleum	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
LakeSupPw 1.44 2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
LancasterCol .40d	23	21⅝	23	+1⅝
Lance Inc .84	48⅛	45⅛	48⅛	+2⅝
Land Resources	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Lane Co .50a	42	38½	41⅛	+3⅝
Larson Ind	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Lawter Chem .48	33⅝	33½	33½	
Leadville Corp	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅝
LeaspacCp .01r	17½	16⅛	17½	+1
LeewayMotFr .40	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
LeggettPlatt .36	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Lehigh Coal&Nav	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Leisure Group	7⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅝
Leisure Lodges	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
LewisBusForm .20	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
LiberirOr 1.20g	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Liberty Homes	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Life Sciences	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Lifestyle Co	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Lightoller Inc	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
Lin Broadcast	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
LincMtgInv .65g	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
Lincoln T&T 1.40	32½	32¼	32⅛	— ⅛
LindbergCp .30	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
LiquidTransp .30g	7⅛	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅝
Liquidonics Ind	5	4⅝	4⅞	
Little AD	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
Loblaw .40	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
LoctiteCorp .06g	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅝
Log Etronics	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Logic Corp	11½	10½	10⅝	— ⅝
LomasNettlFin .08g	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
Lomas NM 2.24g	41⅞	38⅝	39⅛	—2⅛
LoneStarBr .80a	11½	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
Longchamps Inc	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ½
Longs DrugStr .40	55⅛	48	53¼	+5⅝
LowesCo .22	69	68	68	— ⅝
LynchComSys .40	24⅝	22⅞	24	+ ⅝
Lyntex	10⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
M&T MtgeInv un	18	16⅛	18	+1⅝
MTS Systems .10	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
MacDermidInc .40	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
MacMillBloe .40	24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅝
MadisonG&E 1	15	14⅝	14⅝	
MajorPool Eq	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Major Realty	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
MallinckrtCh .80	104⅛	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
ManorCare Inc	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
MarcusHerm .21s	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Marion Corp	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
MaritimeFruit Car	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
Mark Systems	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Marsh Supmkts .46	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Martha Manning	6½	5⅝	6½	+1½
MarthaWhiteFd .30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
MartinBrower .15g	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Mary Kay	20⅝	18	20⅝	+ ⅝
MauiLd& Pineapple	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
McCormickCo .60a	71½	70½	71⅛	+1
McMoran Expl	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
McQuayPerfex .70	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
MedianMtgInv .22g	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
MedicHome Ent	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
MediciElSci Ph	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Medical Analytics	16	13⅛	15⅛	+2⅛
Medical Inv	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+ ½
Medical Mtg 1.90g	29	27½	29	+1½
Medical Svcs	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Medicenters Am	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Medtronic	46½	40	46½	+6½
Meister Brau	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
MercantileInd †	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
MerchantsInc .90	28	27	28	+1
MeridianInvDv 1.20g	27⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
Metalfab Inc	4½	4⅛	4½	
Metallurg Proces	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Methode Electrn	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
MeyerFred .60b	36⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+2
Microform Data	7½	5⅞	6⅞	+1
MidTexCom Sy	14½	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
MidasIntl .40	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
Midland Capital	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Midtex †	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
MidwstGasTr 1	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
MillerBros Ind	9	8⅝	8⅝	
Miller Herman .16g	15⅛	14	15⅛	+1⅛
Millipore Co .20	68⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—3
MinneapolisGs 2.15	36	35⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
Minnesota Fabric	27	26⅛	26½	— ½
MissRivTran 1.08	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
MissValleyGas 1	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
MissValStl .50	10½	9½	10½	+1
Missouri Rsrch	2	2	2	
MissouriUt 1.20	18⅛	18	18	
Mob Americana	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
MobGasSvc .84	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
MobileWaste Cont	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Mogul Corp .24	25⅝	24	24⅛	+ ½
MohawkRub 1b	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Monfort Colo	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	— ½
MonmthJockyClb .45a	11	11	11	
MonmthRlEst .45g	8	8	8	
Monarey Life	9¼	8½	9⅛	+ ⅝
MooreProd .32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
MooreSam .28	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Morgan Adhesives	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
MorlanPac .50	20½	19½	20½	+ ⅝
Morrison Inc .40a	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
Morrison Knudsen	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Mortgage Assoc	33½	30¼	33½	+3¼
MtginvWash .95g	14	13½	14	+ ½
MileTrAm wt	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Mosinee Cp .40	14	12½	12½	—1½
MatchMerryw Mch	6	5⅝	5⅝	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MotorClubAm .22	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
Moxie Monarch	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Mueller Paul .30g	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
MurphyPac Marine	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
MutualRlEst .18g	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NBT Corp .84	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
NCC Industries	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
NMC Corp	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅝
Nerdis Dall .20b	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Narrag Cap	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Nathans Famous	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
NatCarRen .15g	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Nat Computer Sys	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
NatData Commun	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
NatEnvirmntl Cll	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Equities	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Nat GasOil .25d	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
NatHosp Corp	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Nat Liberty	38½	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
NatMtgeFd .92g	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
Nat Patents	76⅛	71⅝	76⅛	+1⅝
NatSecRes .70a	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
NatShowm Svc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
NatSilver Ind	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Nat Student Mktg	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
NatTape Dist	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Nat Terminal .40g	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
NatUt&Ind .90	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Neonexintl .05	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Neuhoff Bro .22g	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
NewEngGE 1.20	19	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝
NewJrsyNatGas 1.12a	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
NicholsonFile 1.60	29½	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
NielsenA .48	44¼	41⅝	44¼	+2½
NielsenB .48	45	43⅝	45	+1⅝
Noel Industries	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
NolandCo .44	34	34	34	
NoAmer Corp	6	6	6	
NorthAm Resources	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
NorAtlantic Ind	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NorCaroNG .40g	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
NorCentral Airl	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
NorEuropnOil .10g	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
NowstEngA 1a	40	39	39	—1
NwstnNatGas .62	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
NthwstnPS 1.50	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
NowstStPtCem 1b	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1
NoxellCp .36	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
NuclearRes Assoc	8½	7⅝	8½	
OEA Inc	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
OakCliffS&L .40	24½	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
Oakridge Holdings	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
OceanDrill&Exp .20	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	— ⅛
Oglivy Mather .80	36½	35½	35½	— ⅛
OhioArtCo .20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
OhioFerrAl .60a	18⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
OilShale Cp	5½	5	5	— ⅝
OilgearCo 1a	21	20	20	—1
Olga Co .30a	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
Olsten Corp	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
OlympiaBrew 1.40a	31	28⅝	29	—1
Omaha Nat .75a	22	21½	22	
OpenRoad Ind	20⅛	18½	19	—1½
OpticalCoating Lab	12⅝	12	12⅝	
Optical Scanning	12	10⅝	11	—1
Optics Technology	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
Orbanco Inc	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
Oregon Freeze Fd	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
Oregon Metalurg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
OregonPrtCem .80a	14⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Orion Indust	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
OrmontDrg Ch	12	10⅝	12	+ ⅛
OtterTailPw 1.40	21⅛	20⅝	20¼	— ⅛
OutdoorSpts Ind	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
OverseasNat Air	6⅝	4⅛	6⅝	+1⅝
Oxy Catalyst	20⅛	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Ozite Corp	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
PabstBrew .60g	68	66⅝	67	— ⅝
Pac&South Br	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
Pac Automatn Prod	8½	8½	8½	
PacCar&Fdy 1a	83½	82	82½	+ ½
PacGambRobin 1b	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
PacLumber .75g	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Pac Scientific	5½	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
PacVeg Oil	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
PackageMac †	20⅛	20½	20½	
PakWell .50	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Pakco Cos	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Pako Corp	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
PaloAlto S&Ln †	27⅝	27¼	27½	—1⅛
Pan Ocean Oil	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Panacolor Inc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Penoil Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Parker Drilling 8	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
ParkviewGom .60	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Parkwod Homes	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+1
Patrick Ind	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Patrick Petrol	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
Pauley Petrol	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pavelle Corp	13⅛	12½	12½	—1
PayLessDrg .30	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
PayLessDrgNW .40g	25½	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Pay n PakStrs .15g	18⅛	16⅝	18	+1⅝
Pay n Save .35	29	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅞
Payless Cash .05g	25⅛	24	24	—1
PeerlessMtg .06g	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅝
PeerlessTube .20a	24½	22	22	—2½
Penn Pacific	3⅛	2½	2½	— ⅝
PennGasWat 1.30b	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
PennzOffshGas B	12⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅝
PepsiColaBWash .40	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
Permeator Corp	15	13½	14½	+1
Pertec Corp	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
Peterson H&H	31	29⅛	31⅛	+2
Petro Dynamics	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Petro LKEWIS	[illegible]	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
PetroliteCp 1.60a	47⅛	47	47	— ⅛
PettiboneCp .60	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Photon Inc	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Photosystem Inc	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Physics Int	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
Piedmont Aviat	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Pinehurst Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Pinkertons .70	77⅝	76	77	+1
Pioneer Wstn	9	8	8½	— ½
Piper Jaffray .15g	19½	18½	18½	—1
Pizza Hut	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Plasticrate †	7	7	7	
PollyBergen Co	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Pope&Talbot .40	28½	28	28	— ½
Popell Bros .40g	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
PorterHK 1	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
Possis Mach	9	9	9	
Pott Ind .22g	22½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Precision Instr	12½	11	11½	+1
PremierMicr .15g	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
PresFirst Lady	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Presway Inc .70b	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Prochemco Inc	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Proless Golf	4⅛	3⅝	4	— ⅛
ProgrmProp Sys	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Progrmg & Syst	2	1⅞	1	
ProvincialHous †	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Prudential Minerals	2½	2⅛	2½	
PubSvcNMex 1	20	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
PubSvNoCar .80	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Publishers Co	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Purepac Lab	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+1⅛
Puritan Bennett	35⅝	30⅛	35⅝	+2⅝
PutnamDuold Cap	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
PutnamDuofInc 1.10a	15½	15⅛	15½	
Qonaar .40	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
QualCourts Mot	11½	11⅜	11⅜	

	High	Low	Last	Net
QuasarMicro Sys	4	3½	4	+ ½
RT Systems	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1
Radiant Ind	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
Radiation Dyn	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Radiation Intl	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
Ragen Precision	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
RahallCommun	12	10⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
Ranchers Packing	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
RansbrgElCoat .50	25	23⅛	25⅛	+2⅛
Raven Indust	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Raychem Cp	100	92⅛	100	+7½
Ray Go Inc	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
RaymondCp .20b	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
RealtyRef Tr	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
RealtyRefT un	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Recognition Eq	17½	17	17⅛	+ ¼
RedOwlStrs 1	33½	31⅛	33⅛	+2
Redcor	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
ReeceCo .60a	31¼	30	30	— ¼
Regency Electron	32⅝	29⅛	32⅝	+2⅝
ReidProv Labs	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
ReliableInv †	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Reliance Univ .56	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
RepubFinSvc 1.20	49	48	48	—1
Repub Gypsum	10⅝	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Resalab Inc	12⅛	11	11	—1
ResearchInc .30g	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Responsive Envir	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Reuter Inc	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Revell Inc	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Reynld&Reynld .40	58⅛	56⅛	58	+1
RiceFdMkt .15g	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
RichsCo 1.45	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
RipleyCo .16	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
RivalMfg .80	20½	18½	19⅞	+1½
Roadway Exp .50	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
Robbins&Myer .80	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Roberts John .40g	12⅛	10⅝	12⅛	+1⅛
Robo Wash	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Rocket Rsrch	14	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅝
RockyMt NG	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Roselon Ind	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
RotronInc s	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
Rouse Co	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1⅛
Rowan Ind	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
RoweFurn 1a	43	43	43	
Royal Castle Sys	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Ruddick Corp	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
RussellStover .80	38⅝	36⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
SCI Systems	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
SMC Invest .45a 6	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
SW Indust .30g	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Sadlier Inc	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
SafeFlight Inst	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Safran Prints	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Saga Adminst	25	21⅝	23⅛	+2
Samsonite .30	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
Sandgate Corp	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
SantaAnitaCon 2	53½	25½	53½	+1
SaulRlEst .93g	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
SaundersLease .10	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
SavanahFdln 2a	56	55½	55½	— ½
Scan Data	14⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅝
Scantlin Electrn	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Schieldahl	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Schott Indust	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Scientific Comp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Scope	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
ScrippsHKOWBdcst 1.40	23	22⅛	23	+
Scripto Inc	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
Sea World	32	29⅛	29½	—1½
SealedPower 1	27¼	26	27⅛	+ ⅛
SearleGD pf.80	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
SeawayFood .20b	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
SeesCandy 1	35	34½	34½	— ½
Seismic Compstg	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Seneca Foods	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Yenstron	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Service Group	5½	5⅛	5½	
Servico Inc	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
SevenUpCo .80	72	70⅝	71½	+ ⅝
Seversky Electro	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
ShakespeareCo .20	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
Sharehldrs Cap	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
ShatterprfGl .50	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
ShelterCorp Am	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
SherwoodDiv Svc	6	6	6	
Shopite Foods	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
ShopRiteFd pf2.04	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
Shorewood Corp	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Siliconix Inc	12	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
SilverKingMin †	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Simon & Schuster	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Small Busn Inv	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
SmithTransfer .60	35⅛	32⅝	34½	+2
Smithfield Foods	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Snap on Tools 1.10	69½	68½	69	+ ½
SonocoProds .80	47	47	47	
Soundscriber Cp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Southn Airwys	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
SouthnCalWat 1	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Southn Bakeries	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
SouthnConnGs 2.44	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
Southnindust 1	18½	18½	18½	
SouthnNEngT 2.60	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
SouthlandCp .20	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Sthwst Factories	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
SthwstGasCo 1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
SthwstGasProd .40g	10½	9½	9½	—1
SthwstnElSv 1.84	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
SthwstnDrug .80	15½	15⅛	15⅝	
Sthwstn Resrch	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
Sovereign Cp	20⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
Spacerays	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Spangind .12g	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
SpencerFds .25	13⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅝
Sperti Drug	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
Spiral Metal	4	3⅝	4	
SpringfId GasLt 1.24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
StaRiteInd .60	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Stadium Rlt Tr	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Stanadyne 1.40	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
StdRegister 1	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
StanleyHomePds .90	38	37	38	+ ⅛
Steak n Shake	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Steiber Ind	10⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
SterlingStrs .25g	16⅛	14	16	
Sterner Lighting	25⅛	22⅝	25⅛	+1⅛
Stirling Homex	14⅛	13⅛	14½	+1⅛
StrwbrldgCith 1.20b	41⅝	39	39½	—2
Subscriptn Telev	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Success Motivation	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
SugardaleFds .16	13⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
Sunlite Oil Ltd	9⅛	7⅝	8⅛	—1⅛
SuperiorEl .24b	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Supreme Equip	14⅛	13⅝	14½	+1
Sykes Datatronics	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Synercon Cp	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛	+1⅝
SzaboFoodSvc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
TDA Ind	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
TIME DC .60	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
TabProd .10	12⅝	12	12	— ⅝
Taco Bell	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Tally Corp	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
TampaxInc 4	299	295	298	+2
Tasseway Inc	21⅛	18⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
TaxCorp Am	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
Taylor Intl	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Taylor Wine .48	44⅛	41	44⅛	+3⅛
Technical Publishng	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
TechnologyInc .03e	7½	5⅝	7⅛	+1⅝
TecumsehPd 2.80	142	155	152	+3
TejonRanch .15g	36	34	35½	+1½

	High	Low
Telecom	6⅝	6⅝
Tele Communcatns	22	19⅝
Telecor Inc	30	28⅝
TKELECREDIT Inc	10	9⅝
TeltUtilWash †	11⅛	10⅝
Tv Communications	9⅝	7⅝
Tennant Co .28a	29	28⅛
TennNatGas .72	11½	11⅛
TerryCpConn .92	31	30⅛
TexasAmer Oil	1⅝	1⅛
TexasInt Airl	5⅝	4⅝
Texfi Indust	55	48⅝
Texscan Corp	4⅛	4⅛
ThalhimerBro .50	16⅛	16⅛
ThermAir Mfg	3⅝	3⅝
Thermal Power	16⅛	16⅛
Tiffany&Co .28	9⅛	9⅛
TiffanyInd †	10⅝	10⅛
Tico Inc	4⅛	3⅝
Time Ind	10⅝	10⅛
TipperaryLd Exp	3	3
Titan Group	3⅛	3⅛
Todhunter Intl	11	10⅝
Tolley Intl Cp	6⅝	6⅛
Topeys Intl	5⅛	5⅛
TowleManuf .56	18	16⅝
Tracor Computs	3	2⅝
Tracor Inc	9⅛	9⅛
Traid Corp	1⅝	1⅛
TransCoast Inv	5	4⅝
TransPacLeas .34	12½	12⅛
TranscGsPL 1.12	17⅛	16⅝
TranscMat Inv	7⅝	6⅝
Transcontl Oil	3⅝	3⅝
Transmation Inc	3	2⅝
Transocean Oil	25⅛	25⅛
TrencoMfg 1	24	22
TriSouMfg .93g	28⅝	27⅝
TriSouth MtgInv un	33	31⅝
TriWall Cont	5⅝	4⅝
Triangle Corp	8⅝	8⅛
TriangleMob Hom	9⅝	8⅝
Trico Prod 1a	39	38⅝
Tridair Indust	3⅝	3⅝
Trinity In .56	15⅛	15
Triton Oil Gas	4⅛	4
Tufico Corp	12⅛	10⅝
TwinDiscClutch 1.78	28⅛	27⅛
Tyson Foods	11⅛	10
Udyco Indust	12⅛	11
Uni Capital	23⅝	21⅛
Unitec Ind	3⅝	3⅝
UniArtTheat .20	10	9⅝
UnitConvales Hosp	3⅝	3⅝
UnitData Ctrs	3⅝	3⅝
UnitIllum 2.08	28⅝	28⅝
UnitMcGill .05e	7⅛	7⅛
Unit Overton	3	2⅝
USBanknote .30b	7⅝	7⅝
US Envelope .60	16⅝	16⅝
US Sugar 2	41⅛	40
US TruckLines 1	31⅛	31⅛
Unitek Corp	18⅝	18⅛
Univ Foods 1	30½	30⅛
UnivPub & Distrib	4⅛	3⅝
Univ Tel	7⅛	7⅛
UpperPenPw 1.60	21⅛	20⅝
UtilitiesInd †	24⅛	24
Vail Assoc	9⅝	9⅛
ValleyForge Corp	9⅛	7⅝
ValleyGas .76	10⅝	10⅛
Valmont Ind	8⅝	8⅛
ValueLinesDev .11g	7	6⅝
VanDusenAir .40	11⅝	10⅝
VanDyk Research	16½	15
Van Shaack .25g	23⅛	22½
VanSanders 1.20	19⅛	16⅝
Varadyne Ind	3	3
Velcroind .16	18⅛	18
VentronCp .40	18⅝	17⅛
VermontAm .40	17⅛	16⅛
VictoryMkts .40	9½	9⅛
VaChemical .56	21⅛	20⅛
Vista Int	2⅛	2⅛
Vitramon Inc	2⅝	2⅝
Vogue Instrum	6⅝	6
VolumeShoeCp .40	32⅝	29⅝
Wabash Cons	6	5⅝
Wadsworth Pub	18½	17⅛
Wagner Mining	18⅛	17⅝
Waitt & Bond	14	13
Waldbaux †	15⅛	15⅛
Walker Scott	4⅝	4⅛
Wallace Sam P	5½	5⅛
WalterReade Organ	2⅝	1⅝
WarnerElec .34	13⅛	12⅝
WarshawH Sons	4⅛	4⅛
Warwick Elec	8⅝	8⅛
WashNatGas 1	15⅝	15
Wash Scientif	2⅝	2⅛
Water Treatment	11	10⅝
WayneMfg .32	15	14⅛
Webb Resources	8⅝	8⅛
WeedenCo .40a	30⅛	27⅛
WehrCorp .60	19½	19
WeightWatvh .14g	16⅛	13⅝
WeingartenJ .40	8⅝	8⅛
WeisfieldsInc .46	11⅛	10⅝
Weldotron	8⅝	7⅛
WellingtnMgt 1	26	24⅝
WellsFargMtg 1.08g	22⅝	21⅝
WellsGardEl .60	17	15⅝
Werner Contl	7⅝	7⅛
WernCont pf.61g	8⅝	8⅛
Westchestr Cp	24⅛	23⅛
Westcoast Prod	12⅛	11⅝
WestnCo NoAm	11	10⅝
Westn Gear	6⅝	6⅛
WestnKyG 1.20	17⅛	17⅛
WestnMtgInv .45g	7⅛	7⅛
WestnOil Shale	3⅝	3
WestnPublishg .36b	20⅛	20⅛
WestnStd Uranium	1⅛	1⅛
Westgate Calif	9⅛	9⅛
WestmrindCoal .80	43	40
Wetsons Corp	6⅝	6⅛
WetterauFds .44b	27⅛	27⅛
White Shield	8	6⅝
Wien Cons Airl	6⅝	6⅝
WigwamStr .10g	7⅝	7⅛
Wiley&Sons .36	30⅛	30⅛
Willamette .37g	25⅛	25⅛
WilsonFrght .40	17⅝	16⅛
Witzk Inc	34⅛	34⅛
Wings&Whls Exp	4⅝	4⅛
Winslow Mills	21⅝	18⅛
Winston NK	5⅛	4⅝
Winter Jack	22⅝	22⅛
WisconsinP&Lt 1.40	21⅝	20⅝
WiscRlEstT .40g	9⅝	9⅛
Wolf Corp	4⅝	4⅛
WolvPetronx .40a	11⅛	11
WoodwdLothrp 1.10	34	33⅛
Worldwide Energy	3⅛	2⅝
WrightWE .14	24⅛	23⅛
Yardney Elec	3⅝	3⅛
YellowFrght .72	34	33⅝
YonkerBr 1.05	34	33⅛
Zenith Funding	3⅛	3⅛
Zenith Labs	22⅝	19⅛

urance Stocks

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
UAirc cv5¼s91	61	70¼	68	70¼	+2¼
UAirc cv4¼s92	124	63¾	58¾	62	+3¾
Un Brnd 6¾s88	129	77½	75½	77¾	+3¼
Un Brnd 5½s94	334	65½	62¾	63¼	—1¾
UnGasC 6¾s77	5	85¾	85½	85¾	+ ¼
UnGasC 4¼s78	25	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¾
UnGasC 3½s72	5	97½	97½	97½	+13-32
UnGasP 8¾s89	80	101½	98¼	101½	+2¼
UnGasP 5½s83	39	83½	83	83½	+ ¼
UnGasP 5¼s80	4	83½	83½	83½	— ½
UnGasP 5½s73	10	83	82½	83	+1½
UnJerBk 7.95s	45	102	101	101	— ¼
UnMrch 9¼s95	72	107¾	106¼	106¼	— ¼
UnMrch cv4s90	41	87	86	86	— ½
U Nuclr cv5s83	27	73	73	73	
US Finl 8¼s91	107	116¼	116¼	116¼	+4½
USFrgh cv5s81	3	192	192	192	+18
US Gyp 4¾s91	30	73½	70	70	—1
US Leas 9¼s74	63	103½	102¾	102½	—1½
US Plywd 8s96	144	100	99½	99¾	— ½
US Ply 4¾s90	5	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ½
US Smit 5¼s73	74	73½	71¾	72¾	+1
USSmit 5¾s95	6	62½	60½	62¼	+2¼
US Stl 7¾s2001	220	101	99½	100¼	
US Steel 4¾s76	152	67	65½	65½	— ½
US Steel 4½s86	46	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
US Steel 4s83	33	76¼	75½	76¼	+1¼
Unit Ut 9¼s75	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
UnitUtil cv5s93	47	83¼	82¼	83¼	+1¼
Univ OP 6¼s93	25	85½	85½	85¼	+1¼
Unvor Cpt 7¼s	256	86¼	84	85	
Vanad 4¼s76	3	83½	83	83½	+ ½
Vendo cv4½s80	25	70½	67¼	69½	+1
VerNucl 5¼s78	40	111	108¼	109¼	— ¼
VaElPw 5¼s86	106	69½	68¼	69½	+1¼
VaElPw 2s78	50	77½	77½	77½	
VaE Pw 2¼s75	3	87½	87½	87½	+1
VirgRy inc6s08	35	76½	73¾	76½	+3¼
Virg Ry 3s95	2	51	51	51	+ ¾
Wabash 7¼s77	17	101	100¼	100¼	—1¼
Wabash 4s91	5	65¾	65¼	65¼	+ ½
Wag El 6¾s86	6	79	79	79	
Walgrn 5¼s91	201	98½	95½	97	
Wall Mu 6¼s91	138	99¾	94½	98½	+3½
Wash G 8¼s75	23	105½	105	105	— ¼
WeanUn 5¼s73	73	47½	49	49¾	+ ¾
Wean 5¼s93-68	32	49¾	49	49½	+ ½
vjWShr 4s2261f	23	16¼	14½	16¼	+3¾
vjWShr 4s2361r	23	14½	13½	14½	
WnAir L 5¼s93	137	102	100	100	+2¼
WnAutoS 7185s	18	100½	100	100½	+ ½
Wn Elec 8¾s95	86	107	106½	107	+ ½
Wn Elec 7¾s96	90	102½	101	101	—1½
Wn Pac 5s84	9	57	55	57	+7
WnUnCp 7¼s95					
	2033	125	122½	123	— ½
WnUnT 8.45s96	42	100½	100¼	100¼	
WnUnTel 6¼s89	7	81½	81¼	81½	+2¾
WestgCre 7.90s	134	103	100¼	103	+1½
WestgEl 8¾s95	45	103¼	107	108¼	+ ¾
WestgEl 5¾s92	5	80	80	80	
Weyrh 8¾s2000	37	107	106¼	107	+ ½
Weyrhsr 8¼s76	35	105¼	104¼	105¼	+1
Weyerh 5.20s91	45	81½	80½	81½	+3¾
Wheel S 5¼s75	7	78½	78¼	78½	+ ½
WhiteCn 5¼s92	594	112	108½	110¾	+1¾
WhiteMt 5¼s93	29	73½	72½	73½	+ ½
Whittkr 10s88	670	96½	93	95¼	+1¼
Whittkr 4½s88	96	59½	57¾	58	
Wickes Cp 6s92	2	77½	77½	77½	+2¾
Wickes 5¼s94	75	101	98½	100½	+2
Will Ros 5¼s89	16	95	95	95	
Wms Cos 1s81	116	109¾	108	109¼	+ ¼
WmsCo 5.65s91	206	107½	105½	105½	— ½
WisCen 4¼s29f	8	50	50	50	+1
Wis Cen 4s2004	1	48¼	48½	48½	
Wis Tel 7¼s2007	30	98	97	97½	+ ¾
WitcoCh 4¼s93	34	75	74	75	+1½
Woolwth 7¾s96	92	100	99½	99½	— ¼
Wometr 5¼s94	73	97¾	95	95	—1
Xerox cv6s95	880	151	149	149	— ¼
YonkEP 2¾s76	1	82	82	82	
YngSh 10½2000	233	109½	108	109	+ ¼
ZapNor 4¾s88	129	78	76¼	77	+ ¾
Zap N 4¾s88B	209	78	75¼	76	+1
Zap N 4¾s88C	307	78	76	77¼	+ ¼
Zayre cv5¼s94	158	117	107¾	109½	+1½
Zurn In 5¼s94	52	93¼	92	93½	+2¼

Market Averages

Week Ended Sept. 11, '71

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	925.67	904.43	911.00	—1.75
20 Transp.	250.67	243.60	245.52	—0.47
15 Rails	114.66	111.06	112.73	+0.03
65 Comb.	318.04	310.37	312.53	—0.49
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	102.26	99.69	100.42	—0.27

American Exchange

Week Ended Sept. 11, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Syntex	192,000	71¾	68¾	69¾	+1½
InstrumSys	168,700	8½	7½	8	+ ½
DevonApp	167,500	15¼	14½	14¾	+ ½
LeascoCp wt	165,500	10½	9	9½	— ½
ImperOil	160,700	29¾	26¾	29¼	+ ½

Volume: 16,585,115 shares.
Year to date: 780,657,060 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,346.
Advances: 592; declines: 403; unchanged: 141.
New '71 104; lows: 31.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Sept. 11, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GilletteCo.	563,300	43¼	41¾	42½	— ½
EastnAirL	638,700	22	19¾	19½	—1¾
FordMot	514,900	72¾	68¾	69½	— ¾
PlesseyLtd	498,400	2¾	2½	2½	+ ¼
AmT&T	496,200	44¾	43	43½	— ¼
RedmanInd	422,500	26½	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
PlanResrch	407,600	20½	18	17¾	—3¼
Clorox	403,600	51½	47¾	42½	—1¾
SantaFeInd	396,600	34¼	31¼	33¾	+1¼
IntT&T	385,000	60½	56¾	57¾	—2¾
AmerHess	371,800	58¾	56½	55½	—2
CrownCrk	357,800	19½	18½	19¾	...
GenMotors	347,000	85¼	82½	83	—2
PennCent	320,600	7¼	6½	6¾	— ¾
BoiseCascd	298,300	29½	27¼	27¾	— ½
GulfOil	282,900	29¼	28½	28	+ ¼
CityInvest	280,900	21¾	19½	19¾	— ½
AmStand	278,700	23¾	21¾	23	+1½
UAL Inc	270,800	41½	38½	39½	+ ¾
BraniffAir	266,900	13½	12½	13¾	— ½

Issues traded in: 1,830.
Advances: 861; declines: 782; unchanged: 193.
New highs 204; lows: 36.

Volume	All stocks
Last week	58,487,620 shares
Week ago	57,004,610 shares
Year ago	57,431,880 shares
Jan. 1 to date:	
1971	2,796,185,535 shares
1970	1,914,351,508 shares
1969	1,824,831,832 shares

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Sept. 16	5.45	4.45	4.51
Sept. 21	4.65	4.01	4.57
Sept. 23	4.60	4.30	4.36
Sept. 30	4.60	4.28	4.34
Oct. 7	4.45	4.20	4.26
Oct. 14	4.48	4.20	4.27
Oct. 21	4.51	4.21	4.28
Oct. 28	4.50	4.20	4.28
Oct. 31	4.58	4.23	4.30
Nov. 4	4.48	4.33	4.33
Nov. 11	4.54	4.34	4.30
Nov. 18	4.64	4.24	4.43
Nov. 26	4.54	4.34	4.44
Nov. 30	4.52	4.34	4.44
Dec. 2	4.66	4.58	4.66
Dec. 9	4.68	4.62	4.73
Dec. 16	4.63	4.37	4.48
Dec. 23	4.58	4.34	4.46
Dec. 30	4.58	4.34	4.47
Dec. 31	4.58	+4.38	4.50
Jan. 6, '72	4.60	4.36	4.48
Jan. 13	4.61	4.37	4.50
Jan. 20	4.63	4.39	4.52
Jan. 27	4.66	4.43	4.56
Jan. 31	4.64	4.40	4.54
Feb. 3	4.78	4.54	4.68
Feb. 10	4.77	4.66	4.70
Feb. 17	4.73	4.51	4.66
Feb. 24	4.79	4.61	4.77
Feb. 29	4.81	4.63	4.81
Mar. 2	4.95	4.85	5.05
Mar. 9	4.90	4.81	5.12
Mar. 31	4.90	4.85	5.06
Apr. 30	5.13	5.00	5.22
May 31	5.19	5.09	5.33
June 30	5.20	5.06	5.31
July 31	5.22	5.12	5.39
Aug. 31	5.22	5.12	5.41
Bond '92-67, 4¼s	78.10	79.10	6.00
Bond '92-88, 4s	78.14	79.14	5.67

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

Afr du Sud 8¾-82	102½	103¾
Australie 8½-86	102½	103½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 8½-72	92	93
Cuvsdo 7½-80	100½	101½
Centrest 8½-85	104	105
CCA 8½-76	101	102
CCA 6½-80	97	98
CCA 7½-84	96½	97½
CCA 8½-86	101	102
CECA 5½-86	93½	94½
CFE 6½-86	86½	37½
CFE 7½-78	96½	97½
CFE 8½-79	102½	103½
Communautes Urb. 8¾-86	99	100
Credit Nat. 8½-86	99½	100½
CUP 7½-76	102	103
CUP 6½-77	99½	100½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8¾-86	101	102
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8½-86	101	103
Escom 7½-73	98½	99½
Escom 8¼-86	99	100
Escom 8½-80	105½	106½
Fomento 5½-73	96½	97½
Greater 5½-84	89	90
Imatran 6½-76	96½	97½
Manitoba 7½-89	96	97
Manitoba 9½-82	107½	108½
Nancy 8½-86	100	101
Norges Kommunalb. 5½-83	94	96
Norges Kommunalb 7½-86	100½	101½
North Scot. 8½-84	102¼	103¼
Rederues 6½-80	97	98
Reed 6½-83	93	94
Sacor 1 5½-78	100	101
Sacor 2 5¼-78	100	101
Sacor 3 6½-78	102	103
Sacor 4 6½-77	100	101
S.D.R. 8½-86	101	102
SKCF 7½-86	100	101
Watney 7½-84	93½	94½

Deutsche Marks

(Average Price)

Brit. Elec. Council 7½-84	97	
Burmah 6½-85	104½	
CFP 6½-85	104½	
CFT 6½-85	104½	
Conoco 8½-70/85	104¼	
Daimler 8-85	104½	
Denmark 8½-85	102½	
Dunlop 6½-85	105¼	
Escom 8½-85	102½	
Hoogovens 8½-83	105½	
ICI 8½-85	105½	
Ind. Bank Japan 8½-85	103.53	
Ind. Bank Japan 7-83	94.95	
Kansai 6½-84	90½	
Ireland 8½-85	102	
Ireland 7½-84	93½	
ISE 7-84	97½	
KLM 8½-85	105½	
Norges Komm. 8½-85	105	
Queens Alum. 8½-85	104½	
So. Africa 8½-85	102½	
Tenneco 7½-84	96½	
TRW 7½-84	96½	
World Bank 8½-80	105½	
Yokohama 7-84	94½	
European Currency Units*		
Afr du Sud 8½-86	97	98
CECA 8½-86	102½	104½
E N E L 7½-86	92½	93½
Eurofima 7½-81	100½	101½
Interfrigo 7½-86	89½	100½
* For trading in DM.		
French Francs		
Eurofima 6½ '73	99½	100½
Roussel 7 '79	95½	96½
S. Fr. BP 7 '80	95	96
U.G. Kuhlmann 8-78	98½	99½
Luxembourg Francs		
CECA 7¾ '71-83	99¾	100¾
Eurofima 7¾ '71-78	98½	99½
CECA* 7¾ '71-88	99½	100½
*In dollars.		

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Antioq 3s73	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	
Austral 6½s77	5	97½	97½	97½	
Austral fn5s83	5	76¼	76¼	76¼	
Austrl fn6½s77	15	97¼	97½	97½	
Austrl fn5¾s85	2	81	81	81	
Austral 5½s79	13	89	88	88	+1
Austr fn5½s79	10	85½	85½	85½	
Aust 5¼s82Jan	3	82	82	82	—1½
Austral 5½s85	5	78	78	78	—4
Austr fn5½s85	8	78¼	78	78¼	
Austral 5¼s80	4	83	83	83	—5
Austr fn4¾s73	5	94	94	94	
Austrl fn5½s73	2	116	114	116	
Austr fn5¼s80	1	81	81	81	
Belgm fn5¾s76	2	94½	94½	94½	
Belgm fn5¼s77	3	89½	89½	89½	
Europ C fn5s78	1	83	83	83	
Finland 6s73	8	96½	96½	96½	
Ital C Con 3s77	2	97	97	97	
ItalPUt 3s77	6	94½	94½	94½	—1
ItalPUt fn3s77	3	94½	94½	94½	
ItalRep 3s77	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	
ItalRep fn3s77	24	95¼	95¼	96¼	
Jamaic 6¼s81	1	81½	81½	81	+1
Mexico 7¼s81	1	94½	94½	94½	
Mexico 7s82	15	85½	85¼	85½	+ ¼
Mexico 6½s79	4	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Mexico 6¼s80	13	85¾	85¾	85¾	—1¼
Mexico 6¼s79	40	84½	84½	84½	— ½
Milan fn5¼s78	2	82¼	82¼	82¼	
N Zeal fn7s76	3	94½	94½	94½	
N Zea fn5¼s85	2	74	74	74	
Nova Scot 9s76	6	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ½
Oslo fn5¼s73	1	97	97	97	
Oslo fn5¾s85	2	81½	81½	81½	
Philipp 6½s80	11	71½	71½	71½	—2

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Poland 8s50xt	1	11	11	11	
Pol as4½s68t	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
Portgl fn5½s85	7	85½	85½	85½	
Silesia 7s58xt	1	16½	16½	16½	
SoEur fn5½s82	7	73	73	73	
Tokyo fn6s53	3	83½	83½	83½	
Venezla 6½s80	31	99½	99½	99½	+1½

Insurance Stocks

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa	20	20¾	1st NB Cinn	23¾	24½	NJ Nat Bk	22½	23
Bankamerica	62	63¾	1st NB Maryl	36¼	37	NorthTrChicago	69¼	70½
BkCommerceNY	29	31	1st Nat B N.J.	43½	45	PhilNatBk	40½	40¾
Bank of N J	40½	42	1stPaBkPhil	34¼	35½	Pitts Nat Bk	35	35½
BaystateCorp	35¾	36¼	1stWestchNB	42½	44½	ProvNBPhila	28	30
CentJBk&Tr	13½	14	FranklinNBNY	38	38½	Repub.NB N.Y.	19¾	20¼
CentNBClev	26¼	27	GirardTrBPhil	53	53¼	RoyalNBN Y	23¾	24½
CentNBChic	31	32½	HarrisTrBkChi	52½	53¾	Secur.Pac.NB	28¾	29½
CentStBkBel	11½	12½	HudsonTrUC	18½	19½	ShawinAssBost	59½	53¼
ClevelandTrust	83	86	IndValBTrPhil	24¼	25½	SthJerseyNB	42	44
Comm.Tr.N.J.	25½	26	LincolnlstBank	34½	34½	St.BkAlbany	38½	40½
ConnNBBridge	30¼	30¾	LongIslandTr	28½	30¼	StStrB Boston	41¾	43½
DetroitBk&Tr	51½	52½	Mellon N Bk Pit	50½	50¾	TrustCo.NJ	15½	16
Fidelity Bank	40½	40½	Merch Bk NY	67	70	UnTrMaryland	48	49
FtThirCinn	30½	31¾	NatCityBkClev	59¾	60½	U.S.TrustN.Y.	53½	54½
1st&MerNBRich	39½	40½	NatComBkBurb	35½	36½	ValleyNBLI	31	33
1st Chicago Cp	69¼	69½	NBanMerBoston	23½	24	VirginiaNBkBS	36	38½

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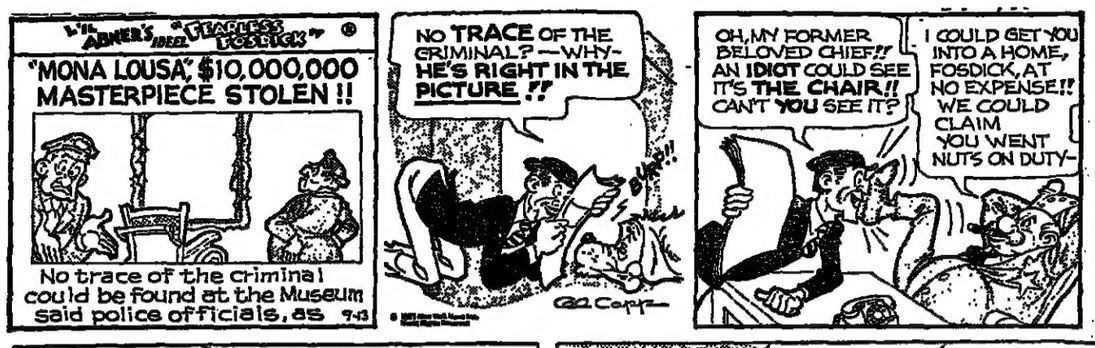
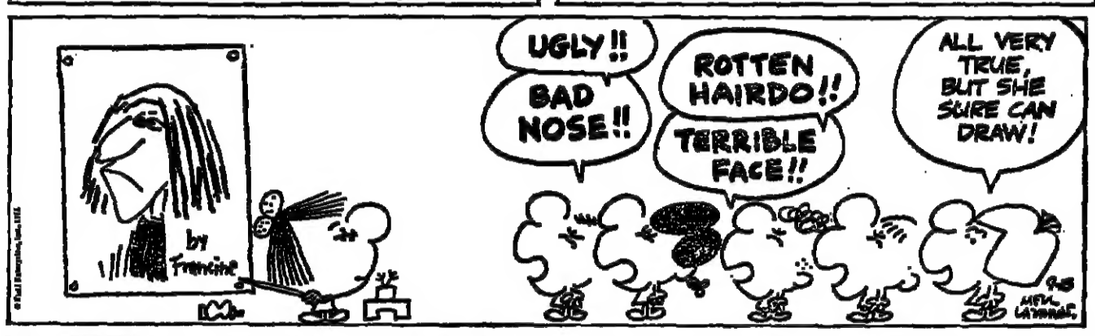


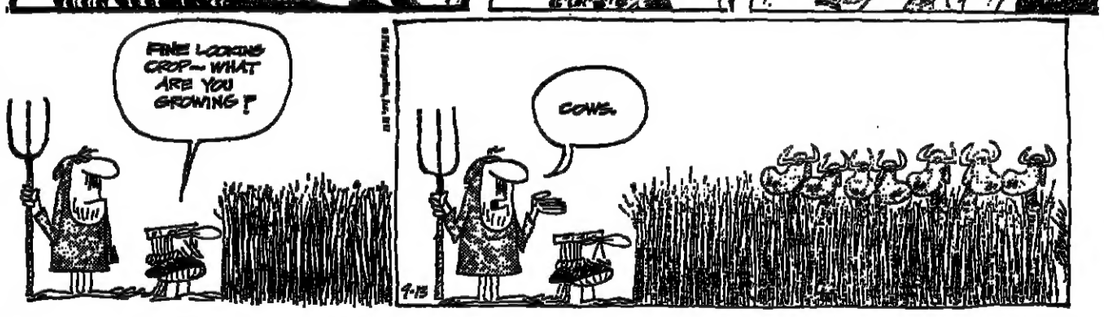
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South ventured a weak two-spade bid on the diagramed deal although the quality of the suit did not measure up to textbook standards. His partner could have raised directly to game, but chose to bid two no-trump, asking for further information about the opener's hand.

South's three-heart rebid was an aggressive call in the circumstances, and North bid the game in spades.

The best defense would have been a trump lead, which would have put East to the test: The ace of trumps and a second trump would have given the declarer a chance to make 11 tricks, but the ace of spades and a shift to hearts would have put the contract in jeopardy. The game would then be made by repeated ruffs in the closed hand, combined with one ruff in the dummy.

After the diamond lead, the plan of ruffing repeatedly in the South hand produced the valuable overtrick. The diamond ace won in dummy, the club ace was cashed and a club was ruffed. The heart was followed, and then a heart ruff, a second club ruff and a second heart ruff. The position was then this:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ K943
♣ Q7

WEST
♠ 32
♡ J10
◇ 106
♣ —

EAST
♠ AQ9
♡ K
◇ Q
♣ K

SOUTH
♠ K10876
♡ —
◇ 87
♣ —

Another club was ruffed, and dummy was entered with a diamond lead. On the play of the last club, East was helpless. He discarded his heart and South ruffed again. The declarer exited with his diamond, and East had to ruff and conceded a trick to the spade king.

NORTH
♠ J6
♡ 9
◇ AK943
♣ AQ753

WEST
♠ 32
♡ J10543
◇ J106
♣ 1064

EAST
♠ AQ9
♡ KQ86
◇ Q2
♣ KJ98

SOUTH (D)
♠ K108754
♡ A72
◇ 875
♣ 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond jack

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	C	H	E		P	L	O	P	S		S	H	A	S
B	O	A	S		A	E	G	L	E		K	I	L	O
O	I	N	K		S	A	L	O	N		A	G	E	E
U	N	D	E	R	T	H	E	W	E	A	T	H	E	R
	S	I	R	I	U	S		S	C	I				
		T	S	A	R		C	H	A	L	K	U	P	
A	D	O		S	E	R	R	A		S	O	P	O	R
R	A	V	E		S	U	E	R	S		S	P	R	Y
A	M	E	N	D		L	E	E	T	S		E	K	E
	P	R	O	O	F	E	D		A	L	A	R		
			P	R	O		S	T	A	N	C	E		
O	N	T	O	P	O	F	T	H	E	W	O	R	L	D
D	O	W	N		S	T	A	I	D		M	U	S	E
O	T	I	C		T	H	U	R	L		I	S	I	N
R	E	T	E		S	E	R	R	Y		E	T	E	S

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I'M LIKE MY DAD....I JUST CAN'T GET GOIN' ON MONDAYS."

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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NIMEC

TERROM

SLUHBE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HAVOC CLOTH INLAID DISMAL

Answer: This sounds like headgear you grew out of—YOUR "CHILD HOOD"

BOOKS

LIEUTENANT CALLEY
His Own Story

By John Sack. Viking. 181 pp. $4.95.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF LT. CALLEY

By Richard Hammer. With drawings by Howard J. B[illegible] Coward McCann & Geoghegan. 398 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE did not read these two books on Lieut. William L. Calley Jr., convicted murderer of no fewer than 21 "Oriental human beings," with an entirely open mind. One turned to the books, rather, in the hope of lancing the painful boil of a dilemma. For after everything one had so far heard and thought and read about Calley and the massacre at My Lai 4 [which included, for anyone interested in the bibliography of the case, three comparatively superficial books published earlier this summer: "The Making of a Hero: The Story of Lieut. William Calley Jr.," by Wayne Greenhaw (Touchstone, $6.95); "Calley," by Arthur Everett, Kathryn Johnson and Harry F. Rosenthal (an Associated Press Book, Dell, paper, $1.25) and "Calley: Soldier or Killer?" by Tom Tiede (Pinnacle, paper, 95 cents)] one's predisposition came down to this: On the one hand, one could understand, if not necessarily sympathize with, the millions of people who felt that it was unjust to single Calley out for punishment; obviously, he *did* in some way reflect the American system, whether one judged that system to be good or bad. On the other hand, one was loath to leave it simply at that, and thereby deny him the choice between good and evil. For that would mean conceding something one hardly wished to concede: That human conduct is simply the end product of systems and the individual has no free choice between good and evil. So one turned to these two books in search of relief from this dilemma; and one hoped against hope to discover Calley's taint—the point where evil overwhelmed good in his soul and the reasons why.

Both books cut deep enough to touch the marrow but provide scant relief. In "His Own Story," as told to John Sack, a free-lance journalist, Calley paints a picture of overwhelming circumstances. Without ever snivveling or excusing himself, he offers us a complex equation of pressures balancing his conduct. There was his lack of education, his unfitness to be an officer and his sketchy training at OCS, which took the trouble to teach him about blind obedience to orders but offered him nothing in the way of a context in which to judge them. There was the pressure of the battlefield once he reached Vietnam, the maddening invisibility of the enemy and the conviction that inevitably took hold of his troops that it was after all impossible to distinguish enemies from allies as long as they were Vietnamese. And on the morning of March 16, 1968, there were crack enemy troops to engage and civilians to "get rid of" (the ambiguity of the phrase was itself an atrocity) and pressure, orders, lost tempers, fear, misunderstanding, hysteria and his own poor instincts to fall back upon. And on and on.

The litany is familiar, I know, and it sounds appallingly lame in summary. But such is Calley's eloquent lack of eloquence, such is the force of his forcelessness, that it is very difficult [illegible] him away with indig[illegible] (even when he states [illegible] end that "I'm one little [illegible] a Frankenstein monster") [illegible] of all, one cannot locate [illegible] act moment in his narrati[illegible] one can be absolutely cer[illegible] one would have acted di[illegible] given the same circum[illegible]

Yet happily (or unhapp[illegible] book provides a rather [illegible] escape from the conclu[illegible] some men exist robotlik[illegible] treadmill of circumstan[illegible] Calley's confession is no[illegible] his own; it represents [illegible] 000 words gleaned fr[illegible] knows how many millions [illegible] a second party, a man [illegible] not Calley, someone wh[illegible] perience is not identical [illegible] and therefore adds impo[illegible] the mix—namely John [illegible]

Richard Hammer's "Th[illegible] Martial of Lt. Calley" is a [illegible] reconstruction of the tri[illegible] by a man who covered it [illegible] Times Week in Review [illegible] It has a breadth that [illegible] the way from the alleg[illegible] sacre itself (which [illegible] covered in his excellen[illegible] "One Morning in the [illegible] the tormented outcries [illegible] cal political acts that [illegible] the trial. It has a de[illegible] puts all the testimony in [illegible] tive and succeeds in re[illegible] the drama of a story wh[illegible] come we had already kn[illegible] has a conviction that [illegible] know exactly where the [illegible] stands without muddy[illegible] meaning of events.

But without in the le[illegible] ting Hammer's accomp[illegible] and without in any way [illegible] ing the rule of law that [illegible] firmed by Calley's tri[illegible] of law that, as Hamm[illegible] points out, is irrelevan[illegible] politics of guilt or in[illegible] without reflecting on [illegible] siderations, it is still [illegible] suspect from a readin[illegible] Court-Martial of Lt. C[illegible] Calley was found guil[illegible] his defense was poor[illegible] and the case for the [illegible] was made a work [illegible] gainst by Capt. Aint[illegible] 3d (the young South[illegible] not only won the case fo[illegible] ernment, but brought [illegible] momentarily to its se[illegible] his eloquent letter to [illegible] Nixon expressing "[illegible] "dismay" at the Presi[illegible] sion to intervene in [illegible] ceedings in the m[illegible] public clamor")—that [illegible] fense and prosecuti[illegible] had switched roles, [illegible] might have been differ[illegible]

Which is the way o[illegible] tem works. And it [illegible] far as it goes. But [illegible] that leave us teleolog[illegible] unanswered questions [illegible] ley really represent [illegible] aberration? If so, ca[illegible] fight a bad war? W[illegible] responsible for the ev[illegible] Lai may have only [illegible] the war itself? When [illegible] evil of blind historical [illegible] intersect with the [illegible] dividual human cons[illegible]

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt [illegible] reviewer for The New [illegible]

CROSSWORD

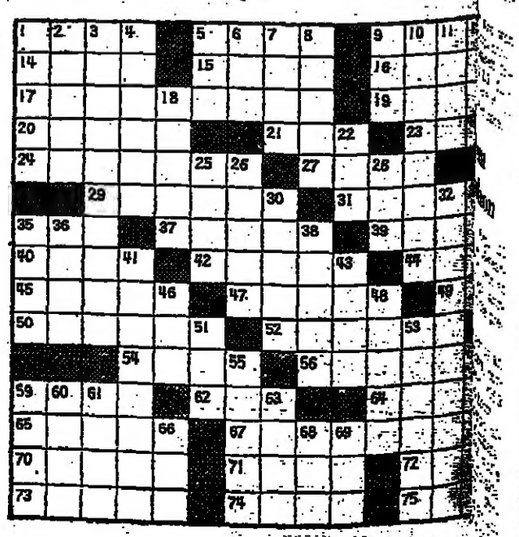
By W[illegible]

ACROSS

1 Arrived
5 Superior
9 Lean
14 Algerian port
15 He was: Lat.
16 Shinto gateway
17 Claim
19 Spry
20 Glossy silk
21 Heavenly body
23 Roman date
24 Put up
27 Bolts' friends
29 Noted conductor
31 Man with a seal
35 Intimidate
37 Kind of bunk
39 Son of Zeus
40 Scent
42 Cut wood
44 Plight
45 More dreadful
47 Famous uncle
49 Celtic Neptune
50 Roebuck's pride
52 Money, familiarly
54 Heron's relative
56 Russian wagons
59 Complacent
62 Hunter's catch
64 —— dream (vaguely)
65 Lutetia, today
67 Bouncers
70 Lingo
71 Medley
72 Modern painter
73 Itsy-bitsy
74 Racer's goal
75 Danish measure

DOWN

1 Clump of trees
2 Loud
3 Parsley's relative
4 Lure
5 Power ratio unit
6 —— e sempre
7 Japanese Premier
8 Forbidding
9 Depot: Abbr.
10 Art of calculating
11 Like the Gobi
12 It flows for 3,485 miles
13 Rail supports
18 Up to
22 Rabbi[illegible]
25 Adam's grandso[illegible]
26 Cordie[illegible]
28 Jones or [illegible]
30 Take [illegible] spouse
32 Havin[illegible] simila[illegible]
33 Mrs. R[illegible]
34 River [illegible] Sea
35 Music[illegible]
36 Nurse [illegible]
38 Postpon[illegible]
41 "That G[illegible] ——"
43 Fire Isl[illegible]
46 Johnny [illegible]
48 Biblical [illegible]
51 Tease
53 Grayish [illegible]
55 Crude s[illegible]
57 Talus
58 Black b[illegible]
59 Young [illegible]
60 —— no[illegible]
61 Push
63 Festive
66 Pen
68 Pickpoc[illegible]
69 Iowa ca[illegible]



هكذا من الأصل

As College Football Opens Season

Alabama Upsets USC to Give Coach Bryant 200th Victory

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Bear Bryant's 200th football coaching victory was one of the sweetest. His Alabama team opened the college football season yesterday by upsetting favored Southern California Friday night, 17-10, to avenge a ranking 1970 defeat by the Trojans.

Bryant's 26-year-plus record now reads 200 victories, 66 losses and 16 ties.

Ohio State 52, Iowa 21

Don Lamka, an Ohio State quarterback who was a defensive reserve for the last two seasons, scored four touchdowns and gained 100 yards on 15 carries in leading the Buckeyes to a 52-21 victory over Iowa in a Big Ten Conference opener.

Lamka, a senior who filled in for the all-America cornerback, Jack Tatum, in 1970, ran 21, 19, six and one yards in the rain for his touchdowns. John Bledsoe, another in a long line of powerful Ohio State fullbacks, gained 151 yards in 37 carries and scored touchdowns on runs of three and 11 yards.

Stanford 19, Missouri 0

Hillary Shockley cracked Missouri's defense with a 72-yard touchdown run, starting Stanford to a 19-0 football triumph at Columbia, Mo.

Don Bunce, successor to Jim Plunkett at quarterback, passed 26 yards to John Waynesberry for a touchdown.

Georgia 56, Oregon St. 25

Buzy Rosenberg thrilled the home crowd by returning punts 66 and 79 yards for touchdowns as the University of Georgia Bulldogs defeated Oregon State, 56-25.

Arkansas 51, California 20

Arkansas's Joe Ferguson, making his first start as a college quarterback, rifled two touchdown passes and ran for a third to lead the Razorbacks to a 51-20 rout of California, in Little Rock.

Colorado 31, LSU 21

Colorado tailback Charlie Davis gained 174 yards and scored two touchdowns in a 31-21 upset of Louisiana State in Baton Rouge.

Pitts 29, UCLA 25

Substitute quarterback Dave Havern led Pittsburgh to a fourth-period touchdown for an upset 29-25 victory over UCLA, on the West Coast.

Duke 12, Florida 6

Steve Jones gained 203 yards on 40 carries and junior soccer-style kicker David Wright kicked four field goals as Duke upset Florida, 12-6, in Tampa.

Michigan 21, Northwestern 6

Outplayed most of the first half, Michigan parlayed the end-around play and a "goaltending" touchdown for a 21-6 victory over Northwestern in their Big Ten opener. Split end Dave Rather scored the first two Wolverine touchdowns, one on an 18-yard end-around dash and the other on a recovery in the end zone of the ball after a 52-yard Michigan field-goal try.

Placekicker Dane Coin's long field-goal try was falling inches shy of the crossbar when Northwestern defensive back Jack Dustin leaped up and batted the ball into the end zone. Rather fell on it for a touchdown. The play was technically ruled a kick from scrimmage touched by a receiving team player and eligible for recovery by the kicking team.

Navy 19, Virginia 6

A determined Navy team put together two scoring drives in the third period and posted a 10-6 victory over a University of Virginia eleven.

S. Carolina 24, Ga. Tech 7

South Carolina, starting its first season as a football independent, used safeties, a blocked punt, a punt return and one sustained drive to smother Georgia Tech, 24-7, in Columbia, S.C. The victors withdrew from the Atlantic Coast Conference this summer.

Nebraska 34, Oregon 7

Powerful Nebraska dominated Oregon as the defending national champion Cornhuskers methodically rolled to their 20th consecutive victory, 34-7. Junior college halfback transfer Gary Dixon scored three times on short runs while a veteran defense completely throttled Oregon in Lincoln, Neb.

Michigan 10, Illinois 0

Michigan State spoiled the coaching debut of Bob Blackman at Illinois and blanked the Illini, 10-0, in the Big Ten opener at East Lansing.

Toledo 45, E. Carolina 0

Chuck Ealey threw two touchdown passes and running backs Joe Schwartz and George Keim scored two touchdowns apiece as Toledo whipped East Carolina 45-0, on the road and extended its winning streak to 24 games—the longest in the nation.

Wash. 65, Calif. (S. B.) 7

Washington's huskies, stung by an early touchdown, capitalized on an alert defense to crush the University of California at Santa Barbara, 65-7. Sonny Sixkiller passed 42 yards to Tom Scott for one touchdown and hit flanker Jim Drieg for 27 yards with another.

Southern Cal, a preseason pick for West Coast and perhaps national honors, was a 12-point favorite.

Bear's boys had a mission. They remembered the humiliating 42-21 trouncing Coach John McKay's team gave them in Alabama last year. They paid back McKay and quarterback Jimmy Jones in full before a crowd of 67,781 in Memorial Coliseum.

"I've never been associated with a prouder team," said Bryant. "This was one of my most satisfying victories. We're on our way back." (Alabama lost five games and won six in 1970.)

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U.S. Open Tennis Postponed

2d Straight Day Due to Rain

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Rain forced postponement of the U.S. Open tennis championships for the second consecutive day today.

The men's singles semifinal matches—Arthur Ashe vs. Jan Kodes and Stan Smith against Tom Okker—will be played tomorrow, along with the women's doubles final.

The men's and women's finals will be played on Tuesday. Top-seeded Billie-Jean King, who beat 18-year-old Chris Evert yesterday, faces fellow-American Rosemary Casals for the women's title.

Miss Casals and Australian Judy Dalton were leading French girls Gail Chanfreau and Françoise Durr, 3-1, in the final set of the women's doubles final yesterday when play was halted because of the rain.

U.S. Swimmers Establish More Records in Russia

MOSCOW, Soviet Union, Sept. 12 (AP).—The U.S. swimming team started its debut in the Soviet Union yesterday with two more world records as Ann Simmons cracked the nine-minute barrier in the 400-meter freestyle and the 4 x 100-meter medley relay returned 16 a 4-minute 27.23 performance.

The two records on the final day gave U.S. swimmers five world marks for the three-day meet, in which they completely dominated teams from the Soviet Union and Britain.

The final point total was 342 for the United States, 205 for the Soviet Union and 141 for Britain. The U.S. swimmers won 27 of the 29 events on the program.

Only Galina Stepanova, Tokyo Olympics gold medal winner, managed to win firsts from the American powerhouse. She won the 100- and 200-meter breaststroke.

"Our kids did a great job," said head coach Peter Deland, of the University of Southern California. He said the team was tired after a rigorous several weeks that included the Pan Am meet in Colombia, the U.S. national championships, a meet against the East Germans in Leipzig and this trip to Russia.

The highlight of the final day's performance was the record of Miss Simmons, an 18-year-old freshman at Long Beach City college, who swam the 800 in 8:59.37 to better the record of 9:02.4 held by Karen Moras of Australia.

The relay team of Susie Atwood, Claudia Clevenger, Ellie Daniel and Linda Johnson got the day's second world mark with 4:27.33 in the event, bettering the record of 4:27.4 set by the U.S. team in Osaka, Japan, in 1970.

Other records by the American team were 4:00.7 by the women's 4 x 100-meter freestyle team; Mark Spitz's 200-meter freestyle mark of 1:53.5 and the men's freestyle relay record of 7:42.33.

In other women's events on the final day of the meet, Miss Johnson won the 200-meter freestyle in 2:08.24 and Miss Daniel took the 100-meter butterfly in 1:04.89.

In men's competition, Spitz won the 100-meter butterfly in 55.93; Rick Colella won the 200-meter breaststroke in 2:25.36; Jerry Heidenreich won the 200-meter freestyle in 1:55.83; Mike Burton took the 1,500-meter freestyle in 16:35.33 and the men's 4 x 100 medley relay team (Charles Campbell, Peter Dahlberg, Ross Wales and Heidenreich), won in 3:56.87.

Pigott Pilots Queens Wood St. Leger

DONCASTER, England, Sept. 12 (AP).—Lester Piggot rode Queens Wood to a neck victory in the $120,723 St. Leger Stakes, giving the British jockey his sixth triumph in the classic.

The St. Leger was first run in 1776.

Queens Wood, a 5-2 choice owned by Mrs. John Rogerson, took the lead at the start of the race, then held off a challenge by Parkland, a 14-1 shot, finishing a head farther back to take the prize.

The favorite, the 7-4 favorite Nonpareil, faded in the final furlong and finished well back in the field of eight. For the fifth and last classic of the British season.

Bourbon First

PARIS, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Bourbon, a colt who flopped in the Kentucky Derby, won the $155,000 Prix Royal Oak, a race often called a prep for the Arc de Triomphe, at Longchamp today. The son of Le Fabuleux, a sire now resident to the United States, won the 2,100-meter (about 1,300-miles) contest for 3-year-olds by a length from Carsman, a Irish shipper in the larger field of seven. Parnell, an English colt, was third. The race was 3 minutes 2.5 seconds.

Prix de Mai Triumphs

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Une de Mai, in her first start here after a triumphant trip to the United States, yesterday won the Prix de Mai at Vincennes racetrack.

The 3-year-old mare, who won the 1971 trotting championship at the Roosevelt International at Westbury, L.I., finished half length ahead of Ariel in the 2,700-meter race.

Chinese Run Marathon

BONN, W. Germany, Sept. 12 (AP).—Akio Usami, a 28-year-old education student at the University in Tokyo, won the marathon in the pre-Olympic marathon.

The Japanese, cheered on by an estimated 100,000 spectators, covered the 42.195-kilometer (26.3-mile) course in 2:15:32.0 hours.

The Japanese, Olympic silver medalist Kenji Kimihara, finished second in 2:17:00.6, while Mikulak of Czechoslovakia finished in 2:19:04.02.

Favorite Ron Hill of Britain did not start because of a pulled muscle.

College Football Results

FRIDAY

Alabama 17, USC 10.
Brigham Young 41, N. Tex. St. 13.

SATURDAY

East

West Virginia 45, Boston Coll. 14.
Coast Guard 21, Maine Marl. 6.
Indiana (Pa.) 26, St. Norbert's (Wis.) 7.
C. Conn. St. 21, Springfield 0.
Lehigh 22, Hofstra 0.

Midwest

Ohio St. 52, Iowa 21.
Michigan St. 10, Illinois 0.
Minnesota 28, Indiana 0.
Michigan 21, Northwestern 6.
Nebraska 34, Oregon 7.
Stanford 19, Missouri 0.
Utah St. 16, Kansas St. 7.
Wisconsin 31, No. Illinois 6.
Kansas 34, Wash. St. 0.
Hillsdale 28, Mankato State 0.
Valparaiso 27, Wabash 0.
St. Joseph 44, Indiana Central 7.
Ball S. Central Mich. 6.
Taylor 0, Albion 0.
W. Michigan 35, Illinois St. 7.
Mich. Tech 54, Northland 0.
Upper Iowa 17, Milton 0.
Slippery Rock 34, Lakeland 6.
No. Michigan 14, Whitewater 6.
Eau Claire 21, MacAlester 7.
W. Michigan 35, Illinois St. 7.
Dayton 16, Cincinnati 3.

South

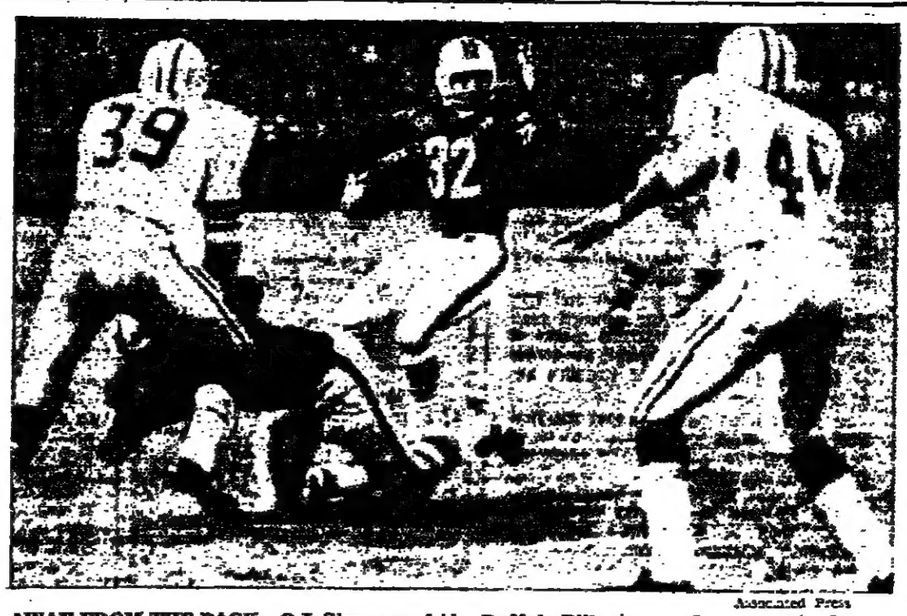
Kentucky 13, Clemson 10.
Navy 19, Virginia 6.
Georgia 56, Oregon St. 25.
Villanova 28, Maryland 13.
Wm. & Mary 38, Citadel 28.
E. Kentucky 20, SE La. 12.
Kentucky St. 34, Lanston 7.
Wake Forest 27, Davidson 7.
Kent 23, North Carolina St. 21.
North Carolina 28, Richmond 0.
South Carolina 24, Georgia Tech 7
Georgetown 7, Bluffton 0.
Grambling 31, Morgan St. 12.
Duke 12, Florida 6.
Toledo 45, East Carolina 0.
Vanderb. 20, Tenn. (Chattanooga) 10.
Arkansas 51, California 20.
Memphis St. 30, West Texas St. 0.
Florida St. 24, Southern Miss. 9.
Mississippi 29, Long Beach St. 13.
Colorado 31, Louisiana St. 21.
Elon 7, Wofford 6.
Appalachian 0, Furman 0.
Carson Newman 17, East Tenn. St. 10.

Southwest

Oklahoma St. 24, Mississippi St. 7.
Texas A and M 41, Wichita St. 7.
Houston 22, Rice 21.
New Mexico St. 7, Drake 3.
Tulane 10, Texas Tech 9.
Texas-El Paso 38, Texas (Arl.) 9.
Cameron 62, Okla. St. Penitentiary 0.

West

San Fran. St. 35, Puget Sound 34.
Washington 65, Calif. (S. Barbara) 7.
Boise St. 42, Idaho 14.
North Dakota 17, Montana St. 13.
Miami (Ohio) 17, Univ. of Pacific 10.
Pittsburgh 29, UCLA 25.
Hayward St. 18, Fresno St. 14.



Associated Press

AWAY FROM THE PACK—O.J. Simpson of the Buffalo Bills stops and prepares to change directions in game against Green Bay. Packers won, 20-14.

Blanda's Exhibition Beats Colts

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12 (AP).—Revenge and the oldest pro, George Blanda, pushed the Oakland Raiders to a 24-3 victory over the Super Bowl champion Baltimore Colts in their final National Football League exhibition in the Gator Bowl last night.

Blanda, 43, tossed a 54-yard touchdown pass to Fred Biletnikoff and kicked a 31-yard field goal as the Raiders reversed the outcome of the American Conference title game last season.

Cowboys 24, Chiefs 17

Dallas's Gloster Richardson, a former Chief, hauled down a 70-yard touchdown pass from Craig Morton with four minutes left, to give the Cowboys a 24-17 victory over Kansas City and an unbeaten exhibition record. Dallas finished the preseason at 6-0 while the Chiefs dropped to 4-1-1.

Bengals 17, Redskins 17

Substitute quarterback Bill Kilmer hit tight end Jerry Smith on a 42-yard fourth-quarter touchdown pass to give Washington a 17-17 tie with Cincinnati in an exhibition game.

The tie enabled the Bengals to close preseason play undefeated in six games. The Redskins finished exhibition play with a 2-3-1 record.

Vikings 24, Delphins 0

Minnesota, led by the second-effort rushing of Clint Jones, stormed to a 17-0 lead while Miami ran off only three plays, and pounded the Dolphins, 24-0, in a preseason game. Norm Snead fired a 45-yard touchdown pass to John Henderson for the final Viking scores.

Chargers 21, Falcons 14

Reserve quarterbacks Marty Domres and Wayne Clark passed San Diego to a 21-14 victory over Atlanta. A punt of only 14 yards by Falcon rookie Bill Belt led to San Diego's first touchdown. Starting at the Falcons' 43, Domres engineered a nine-play scoring drive with Mike Montgomery running over right guard for the final three yards.

Cards 27, Browns 13

St. Louis cornerback Miller Farr, aided by Jim Hargrove's block that took out three players, raced 94 yards for a fourth-quarter touchdown on a pass interception to lead the Cardinals to a 27-13 exhibition victory over Cleveland.

Packers 20, Bills 14

Dave Hampton scored two touchdowns and Dave Conway booted two field goals as Green Bay overcame a 14-3 deficit to nip Buffalo, 20-14, in prescason play.

Jets 38, Patriots 9

The New York Jets overwhelmed the New England Patriots, 38-9, in an exhibition game. Four of the Jets' touchdowns were on runs, although quarterback Al Woodall managed a steady passing attack throughout the game. John Riggins's 53-yard touchdown run from scrimmage broke the Jets away to a 14-6 half-time lead.

The Scoreboard

SAILING—At Oyster Bay, N.Y., W. Russell Slade and David Forbes, two Australians from Sydney, finished first and second in the fifth race in the world 5.5-meter championships, but Ted Turner of the United States retained his lead in the overall standings with a third-place finish. American Ernest Fay was fourth and King Olav V of Norway fifth.

Turner had won the fourth race with King Olav V of Norway second.

At the end of the fifth race in the seven-race series on Long Island Sound, Turner led with a low of 16.7 points. Fay was second at 31.1 followed by Slade at 35.4 and King Olav at 35.7.

BOXING—At Bilbao, Spain's heavyweight champion Jose Manuel Ibar "Urtain," retained his title by fighting a draw against Mariano Echevarria in a 12-round bout.

Austrian Killed in Auto Race

IMOLA, Italy, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Klaus Reisch of Austria died of a fractured skull today after his car crashed into a wall and exploded in flames during the 23d lap of the Imola 500-kilometer auto race.

Reisch, 29, was hurled from his Alfa Romeo onto the track. He died at Imola Hospital half an hour after the accident.

The race was won by Brian Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, who was leading through the first lap with his Ferrari 312, was forced to stop at the pits for four laps because of ignition trouble and placed 19th.

Ferds First

LE CAMP DU CASTELLET, France, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—West German driver Dieter Glemser and Spaniard Alex Soler-Roig, in a three-liter Ford Capri, today won the Paul Ricard 24-hour tourist car race, the first major race of its kind to be held in France.

Second in the race, run in two separate six-hour stages with a 12-hour break for mechanical repairs, was another three-liter Ford Capri, driven by West German Rolf Stommelen and Briton Gerry Birrell.

Peterson Wins

TULLN LANGENLEBARN, Austria, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Sweden's Ronnie Peterson, in a March, continued his string of Formula Two victories when he won both heats of a European Cup race here today. Tim Schenken of Austria, in a Brabham, was second.

Revson at Pole

BRAINERED, Minn., Sept. 12 (NYT).—With its usual form, the England-based McLaren racing team yesterday swept the first two qualifying positions for today's running of the Minneapolis Tribune Can-Am.

Peter Revson, the American member of the team, won the pole position with a lap of 1 minute 26.510 seconds for an average speed of 124.957 miles an hour around the three-mile road course of Donnybrooke speedway. His New Zealand teammate, Denis Hulme was second and Jackie Stewart third.

Coody's 68 Leads Nicklaus By 3 in Golf World Series

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Charles Coody, the Masters champion but a newcomer to the World Series of Golf, scored a 68 yesterday and led Jack Nicklaus by three strokes.

Gaining control of his game on the second nine of the long Firestone Country Club course, Nicklaus had the better of a duel with Lee Trevino, the merry Texan who beat him in the playoff for the United States Open title last June. Trevino was in third place at 72 at the halfway mark of this exclusive 36-hole test that is limited to four champions. Bruce Crampton of Australia, after being bunkered at four holes in the first nine, hit his stride late for an incoming 34 and a 73.

The competition, with a $50,000 first prize, was primarily established as a television show, but Trevino was upset at the 13th fairway when he was about to hit his third shot.

"A TV guy said to me you can't hit yet. I thought we were playing a golf tournament. That upset me and I never hit a golf shot after that," said Trevino. Trevino took a bogey 5 at the hole and another at the par 4 17th.

Nicklaus asserted that timeouts and delays were to be expected in this specialized tourney. "I'm glad to be here. We ought to be thankful that the sponsors put up this kind of money." Second prize is worth $15,000, third $7,500 and fourth $5,000.

Nicklaus, the Professional Golfers' Association champion, has carried away the first prize four times and in six previous appearances he has won a total of $226,550.

Miller Leads

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 12 (AP).—John Miller held on to his Southern Open golf tournament lead yesterday despite a course-record 62 by Bobby Mitchell.

Miller, first-round leader and co-leader at the halfway point, fired a 68 for a three-round total of 200. He leads Gay Brewer by a stroke and Mitchell by two with 18 holes to play today. Brewer had a 69 yesterday.

Last year, Mason Rudolph set a course record for the par-70 Green Island Country Club course at 64, but it was tied Friday by Brewer and Larry Ziegler.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

John Miller	65-67-68—200
Gay Brewer	68-64-69—210
Bobby Mitchell	71-69-62—202
Larry Ziegler	73-64-68—205
Fred Marti	68-71-67—206
Deane Beman	72-67-68—206
Tommy Aaron	72-68-67—207
Ted Hayes	70-70-67—207
Jack Ewing	68-74-65—207
Bert Yancey	70-67-71—208
Jim Colbert	71-68-71—210
Frank Beard	68-71-69—208

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	88	51	.633	—
Detroit	80	64	.556	10 1/2
Boston	76	70	.521	15 1/2
New York	72	72	.500	18 1/2
Washington	58	85	.409	33
Cleveland	55	88	.385	35

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	93	52	.639	—
Kansas City	78	66	.542	14
California	67	77	.469	23 1/2
Chicago	67	77	.465	25
Minnesota	65	77	.458	26
Milwaukee	62	83	.421	30

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Baltimore 7, Washington 1.
Kansas City 5, Chicago 1.
Detroit 6, Boston 1.
California 7, Milwaukee 2.
Oakland 5, Minnesota 3.

Saturday's Results

New York 10, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 1, Boston 0.
Oakland 5, Minnesota 3.
Kansas City 4, Chicago 2.
Washington at Baltimore (rain).
Milwaukee 3, California 0.

Sunday's Games

Washington at Baltimore, 2, rain.
Minnesota at Oakland.
Milwaukee at California.
Chicago 3, Kansas City 8.
Detroit 3, Boston 2.
Cleveland 5, New York 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	87	59	.596	—
St. Louis	81	64	.558	5 1/2
New York	74	69	.517	11 1/2
Chicago	74	70	.514	12
Montreal	63	79	.444	22
Philadelphia	59	86	.407	27 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	82	63	.566	—
Los Angeles	79	66	.545	3
Atlanta	74	72	.507	8 1/2
Houston	71	74	.490	11
Cincinnati	71	76	.483	12
San Diego	54	91	.372	28

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

New York 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 7.
Houston 1, Cincinnati 0.
Atlanta 7, San Francisco 5.
Los Angeles 6, San Diego 2.
Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 7, St. Louis 0.
Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 9, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 5, San Francisco 4.
Houston 5, Cincinnati 2.

Sunday's Games

Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 0.
Los Angeles 6, San Diego 3.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 0.
San Francisco 6, Atlanta 1.
Houston 4, Cincinnati 2.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ..... 300 003 120 002—8 13 1
Chicago ..... 010 021 020 001—7 11 1
Carlton, Linzy (7), Shaw (8), Williams (11) and Simmons; Jenkins, Garrett (8), Regan (8), Colborn (10) and Fernandez. W—Williams (2-0). L—Colborn (0-1). HR—Fernandez (1st), Santo (20th).

Houston ..... 100 000 000— 1 10 2
Cincinnati ..... 000 000 000— 0 2 0
Billingham (8-14) and Edwards; McGlothlin, Merritt (5), Granger (9) and Bench. L—McGlothlin (7-12).

Philadelphia ... 000 001 011— 3 9 3
New York ..... 030 010 00x— 4 8 1
Wise, Learach (7) and McCarver; Koosman, Frisella (9) and Grote. W—Koosman (6-9). L—Wise (14-13). HR—Johnson (31st).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 101 00— 2 8 1
Montreal ..... 000 000 020 01— 3 15 1
Johnson, Miller (8), Veale (9), Giusti (9) and Sanguillen; Stoneman, Marshall (8), Strohmayer (11) and Bateman, Bercabella (8). W—Strohmayer (7-5). L—Giusti (5-6). HR—Oliver (13th).

Los Angeles ... 200 000 00x— 6 12 1
San Diego ..... 000 010 010—2 9 2
Sutton, Brewer (8) and Haller, Ferguson (9), Roberts, Acosta (8), Kelley (9), Severinsen (9), Caldwell (9) and Barton, Kendall (8). W—Brewer (6-3). L—Acosta (1-2).

San Francisco... 021 00A 000 11—5 6 2
Atlanta ..... 000 001 020 12—7 13 1
Perry, Hamilton (2), Johnson (8) and Dietz, Gibson (8); Niekro, Jarvis (7), Nash (10) and Williams. W—Nash (9-7). L—Johnson (12-6). HR—Arnold (15th), Williams (21st), H. Aaron (40th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington ... 010 000 000— 1 3 1
Baltimore ... 301 010 02x— 7 12 2
Bosman, Cox (8), Riddleberger (3) and Casanova; Cuellar (18-8) and Hendricks. L—Bosman (11-14). HR—F. Robinson (23d).

Boston ..... 030 012 000— 6 10 0
Detroit ..... 000 000 001— 1 3 1
Peters (14-10) and Josephson; Lolich, Timmerman (6), Whitlock (7), Ferrarasi (9) and Freehan. L—Lolich (22-11). HR—Petrocelli (23d), Conigliaro (11th), Josephson (10th), L. Brown (8th).

Minnesota ..... 100 000 000— 4 8 2
Oakland ..... 000 100 002— 3 7 0
Blyleven, Haydel (5) and Roof; Odom, Knowles (1), Grant (4), Fingers (6), Locker (9) and Tenace. W—Locker (5-1). L—Haydel (3-2). HR—Kilkebrew (23d), Epstein (17th).

Chicago ..... 000 100 000— 1 4 1
Kansas City ... 003 003 00x— 6 9 1
Bradley, Forster (5), Eddy (7), Kealey (8) and Egan; Splittorff (8-7) and Kirkpatrick. L—Bradley (13-13). HR—Melton (23th), Valdespino (1st).

Milwaukee ..... 011 000 010— 3 4 1
California ..... 100 210 01x— 7 15 0
Lockwood, Bell (5), Slaton (7), Lopez (8), Hannan (8) and Porter; Messersmith (16-15) and Torborg. L—Lockwood (9-13). HR—Cardenal (3d).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 020 000 021— 5 8 0
Cincinnati ..... 100 000 001— 2 5 1
Richard, Culver (8), Gladding (9) and Howard; Grimsley, Borbon (8) and Bench. W—Richard (2-0). L—Grimsley (8-6). HR—Rose (11th), Mayberry (4th, 5th).

Philadelphia ... 000 000 002— 2 6 0
New York ..... 040 001 00x— 5 15 1
Fryman, Twitchell (2), Munro (6), Brandon (8), Selma (9) and McCarver; Seaver (18-8) and Grote. L—Fryman (10-6). HR—Singleton (8th).

San Francisco . 100 000 030— 4 6 0
Atlanta ..... 400 000 01x— 5 7 2
Carrithers, Barr (1), Stone (7), McMahon (8) and Gibson, Rader (7); Kelley, Upshaw (8), and Williams. W—Upshaw (10-6). L—McMahon (10-5). HR—Aaron (41st).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 010 000— 1 6 0
Montreal ..... 100 020 00x— 4 10 2
Kison, Lamb (5), Veale (7), Miller (7) and Sanguillen; McAnally (9-10) and Bateman. L—Kison (5-5).

St. Louis ..... 000 000 000— 0 6 2
Chicago ..... 104 110 00x— 7 9 0
Reuss, Taylor (4), Higgins (5); Patterson (7) and Simmons; Pizarro (6-5) and Fernandez. L—Reuss (14-12). HR—Popovich (2d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee ..... 010 200 000— 3 8 1
California ..... 000 000 000— 0 3 0
Krausse, Sanders (8) and Rodriguez; Wright, Queen (7), Laroche (9) and Torborg, Stephenson (8). W—Krausse (7-12). L—Wright (14-15). HR—Briggs (17th).

Minnesota ..... 000 000 210 0—3 10 1
Oakland ..... 021 000 002 0—5 9 0
Corbin, Gebhard (6), Haydel (7), Strickland (8), Hamm (10) and Mitterwald; Dobson, Knowles (7), Fingers (8) and Tenace. W—Fingers (4-6). L—Hamm (2-2). HR—Jackson (27th).

Boston ..... 000 000 000— 0 3 1
Detroit ..... 000 100 00x— 1 6 0
Culp, Lee (8) and Montgomery; Coleman (17-8) and Freehan. L—Culp (14-15). HR—G. Brown (9th).

Chicago ..... 000 010 001— 2 7 2
Kansas City ... 000 100 30x— 4 10 1
John, Romo (7), Horlen (8) and Herrmann; Hedlund, Burgmeier (8) and Martinez. W—Hedlund (14-7). L—John (11-15).

New York ..... 022 014 000—10 15 2
Cleveland ..... 200 000 20x— 8 13 0
Kekich, Closter (7), Hambright (9) and Munson; Hand, Paul (4), Farmer (5), Ballinger (8), Hargan (7), Kaiser (9) and Fosse. W—Kekich (10-7). L—Hand (2-3). HR—White (16th), Munson (8th), Fosse (10th), Bevacqua (3d).

Dodgers Win, Trail by 3

Giants Win to End Losing Streak at 7...

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (AP).—The San Francisco Giants snapped a seven-game losing streak today as Tito Fuentes and Bobby Bonds belted first-inning home runs to help down the Atlanta Braves, 6-1.

The victory kept the Giants 3 games ahead of the second-place Los Angeles Dodgers, who also won today. Before the losing streak started, the Giants had an imposing 8 1/2-game lead over the Dodgers.

The Giants' four-run outburst at the start was all southpaw John Cumberland needed to record his fourth victory of the year over the Braves.

Fuentes started the first inning power display off George Stone with a homer over the left field fence, his fourth of the year. Bonds cracked his 29th, a two-run blast over the center field fence, after Willie Mays had drawn a walk.

Dodgers 6, Padres 3

Los Angeles continued to stalk front-running San Francisco, erupting for four runs in the seventh inning to defeat San Diego, 6-3. The victory was the Dodgers' sixth in a row and 11th in 13 games.

Willie Crawford started the game-breaking rally in the seventh by drawing a walk from San Diego starter Steve Arlin, and sped to third on Steve Garvey's single before Tom Haller's sacrifice fly tied it at 3-3. Bobby Valentine's single and a walk to Jim Lefebvre, batting for winning reliever Joe Moeller, loaded the bases and the Dodgers took the lead on Maury Wills's force-out grounder.

Cards 4, Cubs 0

Bob Gibson, backed by batterymate Ted Simmons's two-run homer in the second inning, fired a four-hitter, leading St. Louis to a 4-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Gibson, 15-12, recorded his ninth victory in his last 12 decisions.

The shutout was his fifth of the season and the 50th of his career, tying him with San Francisco's Juan Marichal for the lead among active major league pitchers.

Pirates 4, Expos 0

Nelson Briles checked Montreal on six hits as Pittsburgh blanked the Expos, 4-0. Briles struck out one and walked one to post his seventh victory in 10 decisions.

Mets 3 Phils 2

Mike Jorgensen's one-out single in the bottom of the ninth inning carried the New York Mets to a rain-delayed 3-2 victory over Philadelphia.

Astros 4, Reds 2

John Mayberry's three-run home run gave Houston a 4-2 victory over Cincinnati. The game was scoreless when Joe Morgan and Cesar Cedeno singled and Mayberry followed with his sixth homer in the fourth inning.

White Sox 3, Royals 0

In the American League, reliever-turned-starter Wilbur Wood became the Chicago White Sox's first 20-game winner in seven years as he tossed a five-hitter to beat Kansas City, 3-0. The left-handed knuckleballer struck out eight and walked three, lowering his earned run average to 1.97 and becoming the Sox's first hurler to win 20 since Gary Peters did it in 1964. Wood has lost 11.

Tigers 2, Red Sox 2

Tony Taylor and Al Kaline homered as Detroit edged Boston, 3-2. Kaline's homer, his 15th, gave Detroit its 3-2 lead in the fifth.

Indians 5, Yanks 2

Graig Nettle cracked two home runs and Roy Foster hit one as Cleveland defeated the New York Yankees, 5-2.

...After Aaron Helps Trim Their Margin

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Hank Aaron again ruined the Giants.

He hit his 41st home run of the season in the first inning, then doubled and scored the winning run on Earl Williams's single in the eighth last night as the Atlanta Braves dealt San Francisco its seventh successive loss, 5-4.

The result trimmed the Giants' lead over the idle Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West Division to three games.

With the score 4-4 in the eighth, Aaron lined a double to left center off reliever Don McMahon. Williams, shooting for rookie-of-the-year, drove him in with a line single to center.

The Giants took the lead in the first inning on singles by Chris Arnold, Alan Gallagher and Bobby Bonds. That lead lasted half an inning as Ralph Garr singled and Aaron, who won Friday night's game with a three-run homer, slammed his 633d lifetime bl

Observer

Upspeak's Rise, Fall

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—For months President Nixon had been urging his countrymen to moderate their criticism of the country's flaws by matching the harsh word with a pat on the national back. "As we correct what is wrong in this nation, let us always speak up for what is right about America," he had been urging everyone, including the Congress.

Baker

By autumn of that year his long campaign began to bear fruit. George Wallace was the first to take up the challenge when, after denouncing America's courts as contemptible one evening in Alabama, he closed with a fiery paean to root beer.

With eyes flashing fire and chin belligerently thrust this way and that, the governor told a wildly cheering audience that of all the things that were right about America, root beer was the rightest thing there was.

Three nights later, tough, grizzled, cigar-chewing George Meany, who had asked the networks for thirty minutes of prime time, told an audience of 75 million that labor had been too long remiss in not speaking up for hot buttered popcorn.

* * *

While America's Republican economists were a disaster, he said, it had to be admitted that her hot buttered popcorn was absolutely right, particularly in an excessively long movie of the sort there seemed to be more and more of at that time.

Mr. Meany's TV address to the nation occurred on a Friday, and his historical sketch of the development of the push-button melted-butter dispenser, which made it possible to deliver the real thing in the theater lobby, was the most gripping event seen on Friday night television in a decade.

Meany's "upspeak"—as the press, with its lust for neological obscenities, called it—was an immediate success. President Nixon called personally at AFL-CIO headquarters to thank Meany for having the courage to speak up, a record of the Meany speech instantly sold six million copies and armed holdups at moviehouse popcorn stands trebled over the next month.

Sensing the way the wind was blowing, Sen. J. W. Fulbright rose in the Senate the following week and delivered his now famous tribute to one-hour dry-cleaning.

Whatever might be said in criticism of the country's Vietnam war policy, he told enthusiastically foot-stamping galleries, no one could doubt that our export to that unfortunate country of one-hour dry-cleaning know-how would go down in history as a freshly pressed contribution to Asian civilization.

The Fulbright "upspeak" for one-hour dry-cleaning provoked an early-morning telephone call from Martha Mitchell to a tireless city editor. She said it was all very well for Fulbright to speak up for one-hour dry-cleaning, but if he had had any courage he would have spoken up at the same time for a number of things that were even righter about America: to wit, sirloin steak, Mad Magazine and the Grand Canyon.

To this point the "upspeak" had gone beautifully. Everybody could agree that root beer, hot buttered popcorn, one-hour dry-cleaning, sirloin steak, Mad Magazine and the Grand Canyon were absolutely right. The other things that everybody could agree upon were quickly snapped up as famous critics moved to speak up fearlessly.

Very soon, however, there was little about America left that everybody could agree was right. The difficulty began when Gov. Rockefeller issued a declaration just before Christmas speaking up for New Jersey. Mayor Lindsay immediately said that the governor didn't know what he was talking about. It was silly to put New Jersey in a class with root beer and hot buttered popcorn, the mayor said.

This flare of old-fashioned criticism was extremely refreshing to the people, who had become tired of "upspeaking" and yearned for something more interesting. Bobby Seale made headlines by denouncing root beer after being told—erroneously, as it turned out—that Gov. Wallace had denounced the quaking aspen.

President Nixon delighted everyone with a scathing denunciation of denouncings.

Convict's Poetry Cited

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP).—Alfredo Bonazzi, serving a life term for a murder in Milan in 1960, has won another nationwide poetry competition prize, his fourth in two years. His latest work, "Blue Life Term," was given first prize yesterday by judges of the Castelforte poetry contest.

Age of Iron Lives On in 128-Year-Old Hulk

By Alfred Friendly

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 12 (WP).—The great ship, back in the same drydock from which it was floated 128 years ago, is now a bulk—dismasted, jagged holes in its iron plates, its woodwork torn and rotten. But it is still imposing.

The clipper lines of its keel and bow have a dancer's grace; the outward swell of the hull above the waterline speaks of luxury and spaciousness. Overall, the genius of the greatest engineer of Britain's age of iron proclaims itself.

Its preeminence comes at you: the first iron ship to cross the Atlantic and to do it by steam; the first by screw propeller; the biggest steamship built up to that time; the ship that innovated a dozen fundamental features in steamers constructed since then — watertight transverse bulkheads, balanced rudder, electric log, wire rigging, double bottom, hinged masts, hollow wrought-iron propeller shaft.

One Man's Genius

The pilgrimage starts at London's Paddington Station that was designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. You travel 118 miles over what was his Great Western Railroad, for which he engineered every foot of track, every bridge, cut and tunnel. You end at Bristol, where lies the SS Great Britain, which he conceived, designed and constructed.

The SS Great Britain is being restored to the form and fittings he gave it in 1843; six masts, a single funnel, six-bladed propeller, grand promenade flanked by elegant staterooms, dining saloon 110 feet long, seating 300.

As an engineer, Brunel would be pleased with the salvage job that lifted the 3,000-ton, 322-foot-long hulk from the seabed and with the 7,600-mile tow atop an ocean-going pontoon from the Falkland Islands, at the edge of the Antarctic Ocean, to safe harbor in Bristol in the drydock Brunel had to create to build what was, for the time, a veritable behemoth.

He was a little man and often wore an outsized stovepipe hat, perhaps to make himself seem taller. He was a dynamo who chain-smoked cigars and gesticulated like a Frenchman. He was born in 1806, the son of a French father, Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, who settled in England and became one of its foremost engineers.

As bold and outrageous as any of his tangible creations was the concept that led him to what became his obsession of shipbuilding. One day in 1835, at a board meeting of the Great Western Railway (of which he was chief engineer and driving spirit), someone expressed misgivings at the enormous length of its proposed main line from London to Bristol.

"Why not make it longer, and have a steamboat go from Bristol to New York?" Brunel asked.

The first of his ships was made of wood. It was the Great Western, a paddle-wheeler of 1,600 tons and the first ship to cross the Atlantic all the way by steam.

It was barely afloat before Brunel conceived of a craft twice as large. He had seen a smaller iron ship, used in coastal traffic, and resolved that his new one should be so constructed.

Initially, however, it was to be a paddle-wheeler. It was half built with places for engines amidships before Brunel spied a little three-masted schooner, the Archimedes, with auxiliary power driving not paddle wheels but a new screw propeller invented by Sir Francis Petit Smith.

Propulsion Problem

It was simple enough to envisage swinging engines through 90 degrees to drive a propeller under the stern instead of wheels on each beam. But the huge problem, which Brunel ultimately solved, was to carry the power generated by engines amidships along a drive shaft half the length of the ship back to the propeller.

The ship was launched on July 19, 1843, with enormous fanfare—Albert, the prince consort, did the ceremonial smashing of the champagne bottle.

After sea trials off Avonmouth, the Great Britain sailed to London for five months of fitting out. It was the wonder of the world: black hull with white trim and six masts.

Right from the moment of its launching, when a too-eager tug snapped a line while it was still tethered to the drydock, the ship was bothered with engine and propeller troubles, especially on its second and third Atlantic trips. The fourth was satisfactory—it did both legs in 13 1/2 days—but the fifth was an utter disaster to the ship as Brunel conceived it.

Because of a faulty chart, which failed to note a new lighthouse, the Great Britain ran aground in Dundrum Bay, Northern Ireland. It stood on the sands, storm-buffeted for almost a year, saved partially by a novel mattress of posts and faggots that Brunel invented on the spot. The fact that it survived at all was in itself a triumph for Brunel; no wooden ship could have done it.

Company Bankrupted

When it limped back to Liverpool late in August, 1847, the estimated cost of repairs was beyond the resources of its owners. The Great Western Steamship Co. went bankrupt.

The big ship was idle until 1850, when it was sold for a fraction of its original cost. The new owners took the backward but economic step of making it a three-masted, square-rigged sailing ship with auxiliary steam power from a new set of engines.

Thereupon, it was once again a success, principally as a passenger-cargo carrier to Melbourne, making 32 record-breaking trips until 1876.

In 1867, it was beaten on the homeward run rom Melbourne by a sailing ship. The writing was on the wall: the ship was obsolete. It was laid up in 1876 and not put into use again until six years later, stripped of its machinery, turned into a three-masted, full-rigged ship and made into a cargo carrier.

Under sail, it made two trips to San Francisco—the 45th and 46th in its history—carrying out coal and bringing back wheat. But on its 47th voyage, the ship met heavy weather off Cape Horn and spent a month trying to round it. It eventually gave up and put back to Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, on May 25, 1886.

Repair facilities were inadequate and the ship was declared a total wreck. It was sold to a local company, which used it for 47 years as a floating warehouse for wool and coal.

By 1933, the ship had outlived all usefulness and, four years later, was towed a few miles away to a cove and scuttled. It sank a few feet into the sand; much of its decking was torn out to make a bridge and a jetty at Port Stanley.

Hull Still Intact

No one knows how long it might have taken for the ship to disintegrate. By 1968, when salvage efforts began, its hull was still intact.

Ever since 1942, when his imagination was caught by a print of the Great Britain in his offices, a British naval architect, Ewan Cortless, had dreamed of rescuing the ship and bringing it back home. Ultimately, a company was formed to do it and a British millionaire, Jack Hayward, offered $360,000 for the project.

It is not yet clear where the restored ship will ultimately come to rest as a museum, whether in Bristol or on the Thames, hard by Tower Bridge.

PEOPLE: *Ohio Girl Named Miss America 1972*

Laurie Lea Schaefer, who entered the Miss Ohio pageant three times before winning it, was crowned Miss America 1972 in Atlantic City Saturday night.

The 22-year-old, auburn-haired girl is from Bexley, Ohio, and was graduated from Ohio University this year. She hopes to do graduate work in radio and television.

Miss America 197[2]

The new Miss America won the swimsuit competition Friday night. She is 5 feet 7 and measures 36-24-36.

More than 19,000 persons rose and applauded Miss Schaefer after perennial master of ceremonies Bert Parks sang, "There she is, Miss America." Outside of a bathhouse attendant, Mr. Parks has seen more bathing suits than anyone in Atlantic City.

Miss Schaefer, who has not yet found a job since graduation, held back her tears as she was named winner of the title which provides a $10,000 scholarship and more than $50,000 in contract offers.

"I did cry," she explained. But she said she held back any sign of tears because "I was once told never to cry because you'll lose your false eyelashes." Miss Schaefer is also a lyric soprano, and sang "This Is My Beloved" in the talent segment of the pageant.

The first runner up was Karen Here, Miss Idaho. Deborah Ann O'Brien of Massachusetts finished third, with Miss Pennsylvania, Maureen Victoria Wimmer, fourth, and Allyn Warner of Maine was fifth.

* * *

CELEBRATING—Maurice Chevalier, his 83d birthday Sunday with a small number of close friends at his country home near Paris.

* * *

MARRIED—Prince Philippe of Lichtenstein, 25, and Isabelle de l'Arbre de Malander, 23, a Belgian archaeologist, in Brussels. The ceremony was celebrated by Leo Josef Cardinal Suenens at fashionable Cambre Abbey. Most Belgian noble families attended, the Associated Press reported.

Multimillionaire Prentis Cobb Hale, 61, to Denise Minelli, ex-wife of movie director Vincente Minelli, in a San Francisco ceremony attended by numerous Hollywood and socialite personalities. Among the guests were John Wayne, Nancy Sinatra, Truman Capote, producers Ross Hunter and Ray Stark and designers Hardy Amies and Luis Esteves as well as presidents of some large corporations. It was Hale's second marriage and Mrs. Minelli's third.

* * *

PUT DOWN—The "military look," all the rage with Italian girls this season, by the Milan carabinieri. The police [...] ed they had raided shop[s] [...] military-type clothes.

The carabinieri—para[military] police—said they had co[nfiscated] several hundred yards of [camou]flage cloth and dozens [of car]tridge belts. The carabin[ieri said] it is illegal for civilians [to wear] the uniforms.

* * *

TOURING—Prince Hi[tachi of] Japan, in New York Ci[ty...] he is investigating, amo[ng other] things, marine biology, [...]logy, American Indian[s ...] shrinking and skyscra[per archi]tecture. The New Yo[rk Times] reported the prince [asked] scores of questions at [...] the American Museum o[f Natural] History, and, at one po[int ...] peering through a pock[et magni]fying glass at a seash[ell ...] from Dr. William Em[erson,] chairman of the mus[eum's de]partment of living inv[ertebrates,] the admission: "I don't [...] group at all. Bivalv[es are not] my cup of tea. We do[...] bivalve specialist, unfor[tunately."] The 35-year-old prin[ce, second] son of Emperor Hirohi[to, nodded] understandingly. The [prince is] a formidable scholar in [...] and has considerable ex[pertise in] marine biology.

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